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## Pretoria Opposition Assails Botha Speech

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — A wide spectrum of leaders from South Africa's black and white communities reacted with sharp disappointment Friday to President Piere W. Botha's defiant refusal to announce new reforms in South Africa's apartheid system of white minority rule.

The chorus of dismay and regret was led by both black and white political moderates, some of whom said they felt betrayed by Mr. Botha's speech Thursday night, in which he insisted he would not bow to continuing black unrest nor to intensifying foreign pressure to make changes or to dismantle apartheid.

Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, said he was "quite devastated" by Mr. Botha's speech. Appearing on the brink of tears at a press conference here, Bishop Tutu said that following the address, "I think the chances of peaceful change are virtually nil." He added, "We are going to need a major miracle."

Business Day, a major English-language daily newspaper that reflects the views of the white corporate community, called for Mr. Botha's resignation.

"With the eyes of the world on him, he behaved like a hick politician," a front-page editorial said. "He made a mockery of the support that he has received from the business community. He has made fools of our friends abroad."

Mr. Botha's speech had followed broad public hints and background briefings from officials who had promised significant new measures, few of which were even mentioned by Mr. Botha on Thursday night.

South African analysts said they believed that the president had been angered by this week's press reports and by the intense buildup of expectations and had decided to delete announcement of the new steps so as not to appear to be yielding to such pressures.

He also announced no changes in the state of emergency he do-

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John Paul II with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire at Kinshasa Airport on his way to Lubumbashi on Friday. He later went to Kenya on the next leg of his African tour.

## Botha Talk Disappoints Most in West

*Reuters*

LONDON — Western governments expressed disappointment Friday that President Piere W. Botha's speech brought no major reforms in South Africa, and some predicted new international pressure on Pretoria.

The United States stopped short of direct criticism of the speech Thursday night but renewed calls for Mr. Botha to open talks with his opponents and to free Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader.

U.S. advocates of sanctions against South Africa said Mr. Botha's failure to satisfy expectations of change had put new pressure on President Ronald Reagan to bow to demands in Congress for economic action against the white-minority nation.

In Europe, Britain and West Germany said they were disappointed; France, which last month became the first major Western power to impose sanctions, said Mr. Botha's speech would do nothing to relieve racial tensions.

Mr. Botha's speech had been widely awaited as a response to internal violence and external pressure for change, but it contained only a promise to continue present reforms.

The sharpest reaction came from Australia, which delayed the return of its ambassador to Pretoria as a protest and declared that the government would proceed Monday with a formal endorsement of sanctions.

Multilateral action was overshadowed by Norway, which said that Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland would now move to introduce new measures against South Africa at a foreign ministers' meeting in October.

With the U.S. Congress expected to approve sanctions next month, it is U.S. reaction that is likely to carry the heaviest immediate consequences for Pretoria. Some congressmen said Mr. Botha's speech had made sanctions more likely.

Mr. Reagan, who has the power to veto the bill, prefers to serve for change in South Africa through quiet persuasion rather than economic pressure.

However, some congressmen said Mr. Botha's apparently unbending attitude had put new pressure on Mr. Reagan.

[Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said in San Francisco that the Reagan administration would continue to oppose economic sanctions. The Associated Press reported.]

[Mr. Crocker, delivering the official U.S. response to Mr. Botha's speech, called for power-sharing among blacks and whites and said

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## Pope Makes Rights a Theme of Trip

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

KINSHASA, Zaire — Pope John Paul II has made human rights a major theme of his papacy. During his current African trip, he has brought that message to governments that have imprisoned people for espousing the same cause.

In speech after speech, John Paul has taken leaders to task for corruption, exploitation of the poor and repression of political dissent. He has also criticized apartheid in South Africa and the indifference of the wealthy nations toward the poor on this continent.

In making his criticisms, he

has never mentioned leaders by name, but his message has been unequivocal, as it was Thursday at the palace of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The Zairian government has

### NEWS ANALYSIS

been criticized for corruption and for pursuing development policies that critics said do little for rural areas and foster migration to the cities.

The pope, on the eighth day of his 12-day swing through seven African nations, merely said that there was a need to "balance industrial, agricultural and tertiary activities, to avoid an excessive

urbanization that creates misfortune for too large a sector of the population."

He also spoke of the importance of "strict rectitude in the exercises of public administration" and of "a fair distribution of resources and responsibilities."

And in a passage on international relations evidently aimed at the major powers and at African governments, he said:

"What could represent beneficial change for all finds itself blocked by the disorderly exploitation of natural resources, by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Iraq Attack Called Blow To Iranian Oil Output

*The Associated Press*

MANAMA, Bahrain — Marine salvage executives based in the Gulf confirmed Friday that Iraqi warplanes had heavily damaged oil-loading facilities on Kharg Island, Iran's main terminal.

But tankers continued to load oil at one of the three jetties on the island, and estimates varied on the extent of damage done in the attack Thursday afternoon.

"Iran is expected to close at least one jetty for repair, which might

take two to three weeks," said a European marine executive, who refused to be identified.

He said that the control room that measured how much crude oil was pumped into jetty-side tanks had been hit.

"If our information is accurate," said another shipping source, "Kharg's loading capacity has been reduced by about 40 percent as a result of the Iraqi raid."

Other sources spoke of more serious damage.

"According to radio messages received here, the damage that befell loading facilities must be enormous," said a maritime salvage company officer.

In London, the Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Unit, a branch of Lloyd's insurance group, said Iraqi planes hit the Kharg terminal in two waves of four jets each.

The unit said there was damage to the main installation on the old terminal, which was described as being less important than the new terminal on the island.

The Kharg facility, which is 140 miles (225 kilometers) southeast of the Iraqi coast, handles about 90 percent of Iran's exports of crude oil. Those exports reportedly are running at 1 million to 1.5 million barrels per day.

[Traders in London said the Iraqi attack boosted crude oil prices Friday but was unlikely to threaten world oil supplies at a time of excess. Reuters reported.]

North Sea Brent blend crude oil sold Friday at just over \$27 per barrel in early European trading up about 35 cents from Thursday.

An unidentified seaman called

"We sighted at least six French-made warplanes," he said. "The raid lasted more than half an hour and the damage looked very big. Our ship was unloading when it caught fire. We had to abandon it."

He identified his ship as the Panamanian-registered Orgol, which is not listed in the Lloyd's register of ships. Maritime shipping sources in Bahrain and Dubai said they had no knowledge of damage to any ship other than the Norwegian-owned tanker Tornil.

The Tornil, a 141,000-ton Maltese-registered tanker, was hit while loading at Kharg, according to Lloyd's intelligence unit. It quoted the tanker's managers, Marine Management of Norway, as saying that the Tornil was abeam and that all crewmen escaped unharmed.

Iran has said little about the Kharg attack. But Tehran radio reported that an Iraqi aircraft did minor damage to a Maltese-flag tanker and was shot down by Iranian ground fire.

Iraq denied it lost any aircraft in the Kharg attack.

Iraq first announced the attack Thursday, on the eve of presidential elections in Iran. [Page 5] Iraqi state radio reported that "popular values surged throughout Iraq in jubilation" after the announcement.

Late Thursday, Iraqi state television broadcast two aerial photographs that it said showed the damage inflicted on the island's east and west jetties, and on a tanker berthed at the west jetty.

Residents of Baghdad, reached by telephone, said the two photos showed thick smoke covering vast parts of the island.

Since the Gulf war broke out in September 1980, Iraq has wreaked scores of oil tankers near Kharg and other Iranian ports in an effort to undercut Iran's economy.

Iraq meanwhile, said that its army had penetrated deep into Iraqi lines about 100 miles east of Baghdad and killed or wounded 650 enemy troops.

The attack was reported by Iraq's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus and could not be independently verified.

The press agency said two Iraqi battalions were routed in the attack, code-named Ashourah-3. It said this raised to 1,150 the number of Iraqi casualties since Ashourah-2 was launched early Thursday in the central sector.

But Baghdad radio said that Iraq had crushed an Iranian attempt early Friday to advance toward Falak, the central sector. The radio said more than 150 Iranian soldiers were killed with no Iraqi losses.

## 100 Killed In Violence In Sri Lanka

*Reuters*

NEW DELHI — About 100 people were reportedly killed Friday in violence in northern Sri Lanka.

In Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital, the Defense Ministry said that 21 persons died in the worst of several Tamil guerrilla attacks when a land mine exploded near the town of Vavuniya.

But in the southern Indian city of Madras, where the main Tamil extremist groups maintain offices, a guerrilla spokesman said the explosion was set off by the army in their camp. The troops then came out and massacred about 100 innocent civilians.

The United News of India reported that Sri Lankan security forces killed at least 72 Tamil civilians in reprisals for the mine explosion. The Associated Press reported from New Delhi.]

"Tamil guerrillas were not involved in the incident," the Tamil spokesman said. "The explosion was set off by the army in their camp. The troops then came out and massacred about 100 innocent civilians."

The Tamil spokesman said a cease-fire declared two months ago to allow peace talks to start was no longer in effect because of the army's actions.

In the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, where representatives of the guerrillas and the Sri Lankan government are holding peace talks, an Indian mediator tried to keep the negotiations going.

The Indian foreign secretary, Ramesh Bhandari, who helped bring the two sides together, went

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Some Spread of AIDS in Heterosexuals 'Inevitable'

### U.S. Researchers Find AIDS Virus in Tears

By Cristine Russell  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, has been discovered in the teardrops of a patient suffering from the disease, according to researchers at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

The discovery is the first evidence that the virus is present in eye fluid, and it raises new questions about whether infection could be transmitted through direct contact with the tears of AIDS patients, particularly by eye doctors and their patients, as well as through contact with the medical instruments used in eye examinations.

There is no evidence that such transmission has

ever taken place, said scientists from the National Eye Institute, the National Cancer Institute and the Clinical Center of the health institutes.

But sources familiar with the new findings suggest that transmission of the virus found to cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome as well as other illnesses, could, in theory, occur through repeated contact with the tears of AIDS patients or others carrying the virus.

Dr. Robert Gallo, head of the National Cancer Institute's laboratory of tumor-cell biology, said that finding the virus in tears is significant in understanding the disease. He said it indicates that the virus is present increasingly in more body fluids than originally thought. "It has been found

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

carefully because we are concerned with the central Africa experience," he said. "I have asked local public health officials over and over again: 'Do you have a case you positively know spread from a woman to a man from intimate relationships?' I don't get many yes answers."

"There is no question this disease spreads from man to women," Dr. Mason said. "The question is: How frequently does it spread from women to men? If it has difficulty spreading from women to men, that will have some chilling effect on the spread of the disease."

Public health officials believe that increases of AIDS among heterosexu-

als are likely to appear first in lower socioeconomic areas, largely because of heterosexual contacts with intravenous drug users or prostitutes.

Belle Glade, Florida, for example, with high poverty rate and a large number of intravenous drug users, has the greatest total of AIDS cases among those who are not in known risk group: 20 percent, compared with less than 5 percent for the rest of the nation, according to the Centers for Disease Control. The majority of cases there are heterosexual.

"That is the closest you can get to the African situation," said Dr. Walter Dowdle, director of the Center for Infectious Diseases in Atlanta. "We shouldn't think that what's happening in Africa is going to happen here. We don't necessarily have the same frequency of sexual contact they do elsewhere."

Atlanta. "We shouldn't think that what's happening in Africa is going to happen here. We don't necessarily have the same frequency of sexual contact they do elsewhere."

Meanwhile, the threat of a national railroad strike grew Friday after the British Railway Board dismissed 172 Scottish conductors who refused to cooperate in management plans to introduce trains

operated by one man only.

The police in Dover, Europe's busiest ferry port, were called to help

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Ancient Primate Jaw Is Discovered Find in Burma May Be Stage in Emergence of Higher Apes

By Erik Eckholm  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Fragments of a primate jawbone found in Burma and estimated to be 40 million to 44 million years old provide a crucial link in the evolutionary path that led to human beings, according to a new report.

Scientists said the bones repre-

sented the most ancient species yet

discovered from the higher primate

group known as anthropoids, the

family that gave rise to monkeys,

apes and humans.

They said the Burmese fossils, which predate other proved anthro-

poid remains by at least five mil-

lion years, represented a key ear-

ly stage in the momentous emer-

gence of higher primates from the

existing lower primates known as

prosimians.

The ancient Asian primate,

which has the genus

## Arab Bullfighter, First in 600 Years, Gets 'Olés' in Spain

By Nancy Todd

Reuters

MARBELLA, Spain — Said Kazak, who performs in the bullring as "El Palestino," or "The Palestinian," says he is the first Arab bullfighter in six centuries.

After fighting bulls for three years, he appeared Thursday for the first time before a crowd of fellow Arabs in this resort, a favorite of Saudis and Kuwaitis.

Front-row seats to the spectacle cost the equivalent of \$150, compared with \$110 when leading Spanish bullfighters perform, but they were sold out. Cheaper seats were largely empty.

El Palestino dedicated the first bull of the evening to the enthusiastic crowd and the second to an Arab prince, whom he did not name. He dispatched both in style, drawing loud applause.

Local critics praised his performance, saying he had been particularly skillful with left-hand passes. While not winning the top prizes — the bull's ears or tail — he was awarded two rounds of the ring.

The poster, in Spanish, Arabic and English, advertised El Palestino as "the first Arabian bullfighter in history."

Mr. Kazak says he is the first Arab bullfighter in a long time but not the first in history. He has a copy of a decree by King Carlos II, dated 1385, when Moors still ruled in parts of Spain.

Since then, Mr. Kazak says, there has been no Arab bullfighter.

Born in Haifa, Israel, Mr. Kazak spent his child-



Said Kazak, "El Palestino"

hood in Damascus. His passion for bullfighting developed when he came to Spain to study chemistry.

In 1973, Mr. Kazak joined his family in the United States and became a fashion designer, but love of the bullring brought him back. He set up an import-export business and opened a boutique and bar in Madrid.

At 31, he is still a junior bullfighter, fighting only bulls under 880 pounds (400 kilograms) and less than four years old.

## Pope Stresses Rights on African Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

rights of man and on respect for their own cultural heritage.

"And how can we not deplore the contradictions that we see many times between the declarations of generous intentions and the reality of self-interested action."

Africa is by no means alone as a place where leaders rose to power on the basis of revolutionary slogans, only to use the state to benefit themselves, their clients and their tribes.

But such revolutions have been especially costly on a continent where many people are in need, where cash is scarce and where corrupt or misdirected development can ruin the life chances of an entire generation.

The pope's insistence on African self-reliance in his call on leaders to get their houses in order balanced his equally tough message to the rich nations.

In the past he has criticized "imperialistic monopoly" and argued that wealthy nations have preferred to bask in "luxurious egotism"

## Pride in African Heritage Is Urged

The Associated Press

LUBUMBASHI, Zaire — Pope John Paul II, visibly tired on the ninth day of his African pilgrimage, called on the peoples of the continent Friday to be proud of their heritage and Christian faith in a world racked by materialism.

The pontiff flew to Lubumbashi, capital of Zaire's Shaba province, on his way to Kenya. Through a Zairian singing the Polish song "Star," or "May He Live 100 Years," greeted the Polish-born pope at the airport in Lubumbashi, called Elizabethville when the country was a Belgian colony. John Paul celebrated Mass in the municipal stadium before about 30,000 people.

He told the crowd, which repeatedly interrupted him with applause and song: "Free sons of Africa, give thanks for the encounter between the rich heritages of your people and the heritage of the Son of God."

rather than to share with the poor nations.

The pope said much the same thing in Cameroon, for example, speaking of the unfair terms of trade faced by the Third World.

And to those who might accuse him of meddling in politics, the pope Thursday gave this answer:

"Assuredly, the church as such has absolutely no pretension to intervening in the functions of gov-

## Greenpeace May Sue France Over Sinking of Its Vessel

(Continued from Page 1)

continuing its nuclear tests. He called on it to join a treaty for a nuclear free zone signed this month by South Pacific nations.

Le Monde said in its article on the sinking that up to now it had been "deliberately careful" not to comment. "Such a serious accusation must be backed up by precise facts," it said.

## Strike Halts Channel Ferry

(Continued from Page 1)

dissentangle a huge traffic jam that extended from the dock area to nearby roads.

Management officials said they expected service on the line's 12 ferries to return to normal by day's end. But the Press Association, the British domestic news agency, quoted union sources as saying the strike over pay differentials could continue through the weekend.

Britain's Railway Board had said that striking conductors in Scotland and South Wales would be dismissed if they did not return to work by noon Friday. Only eight of 180 striking conductors in Scotland had returned to work by the deadline, a British Rail spokesman said.

## CHURCH SERVICES

### PARIS

#### CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue des Vieux-Colombes, 75006 Paris. Metre St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Sommerville. Tel. 607-67-02.

### PARIS SUBURBS

#### EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Réunis, Rueil-Malmaison. English-speaking, evangelical, oil denominations. S.S. 9:45; Worship 10:45. Other activities. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor, 749-15-29.

### MONTE CARLO

#### UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe. Contact ZUM Steve Dick, Springfield 20, 1271 NC-Holmes, The Netherlands. Tel. (+31) 0 21 52 55073.

### EUROPE

#### IMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly christian fellowship. Sunday 11:00. Tel. (08) 316051, 151225.

### STOCKHOLM

#### IMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly christian fellowship. Sunday 11:00. Tel. (08) 747-12-65.

## Soviet, Worried by Military Evaders, Tightens Conscription Law, Penalties

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has made it more difficult for young men to avoid military service, amid signs of growing discontent about duty in Afghanistan.

New regulations introduced this month, among the first decrees to be signed by Andrei A. Gromyko in his new role as president of the Soviet Union, provide for fines for supervisors who fail or delay to register young men for military duty.

This includes factory managers, heads of schools and housing administrators, all of whom are required to furnish local military officials with lists of men eligible for duty.

It has become a punishable offense for anyone of military age to delay reporting a change of address or a change of place of work or schooling.

The new decrees appeared to shed light on tricks that young men adopt to avoid military service in the Soviet Union.

Employers in civil registry offices now are liable to fines if they fail to report when anyone liable to conscription changes his name or someone else eligible for service is falsely reported to have died.

"Deliberate loss or carelessness leading to the loss" of call-up papers on the part of conscripts or delay in turning up at a duty processing point will bring fines of up to 50 rubles (\$60) and possible criminal charges.

Objection to military duty for reasons of religion or philosophical conviction never has been recognized in the Soviet Union. Refusal to serve in the armed forces is an offense punishable by sentencing to a labor camp.

The new regulations coincide with an increase in public awareness of the war in Afghanistan, with much of the information and misinformation, coming by word of mouth.

An article Friday in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, by two army major-generals, showed concern over the attitudes of young people and the changing make-up of the Soviet armed forces, which now have greater numbers of non-Russians.

Urging more thorough pre-military political education, they said: "Among a certain sector of youth we have still not stamped out elements of political naivete, and one encounters instances of lapsed vigilance and pacifist attitudes."

To counter this, they said, there are plans for more paramilitary clubs in which young people of pre-military age would be instructed in skills such as parachuting, flying and shooting.

The fact that the birth rate is growing in Central Asia but declining in the European territories, the generals said, meant that a much higher proportion of troops now came from Moslem ethnic backgrounds.

There are unofficially acknowledged qualms about the reliability of Moslem troops in Afghanistan in fighting Islamic rebels.

The two groups took note of another problem: the use of Russian as the sole language of command. They said it was of prime importance "for all recruits to have fluent mastery of the language of the great people."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Syria Denies Knowledge of Captives

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Illinois congressman who spoke with Syrian officials, including President Hafez al-Assad, about seven Americans held captive in Lebanon said Friday that the Syrians denied knowledge of the whereabouts of the hostages or of the identity of those who seized them.

Representative George O'Brien, a Republican of Illinois, said that the officials pledged to strive for the captives' release. Mr. O'Brien, who returned to the United States on Thursday, is the first member of Congress known to have spoken with Mr. Assad about the hostage. He said that the Syrians denied any knowledge of the hostages' health or living conditions.

The seven Americans, who were seized over a period of months, are believed to be held by Moslem extremists in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon.

### Bomb Kills 3 in Indian State of Assam

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A bomb killed three persons in India's northeastern state of Assam on Friday, marred celebrations of a peace accord announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to end six years of ethnic bloodshed there.

The blast occurred in the northern town of Tezpur just 12 hours after Mr. Gandhi announced an agreement with Assamese leaders to call off their campaign against hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants mainly from Bangladesh.

Home Minister S.B. Chavan told Parliament that the accord deprived illegal immigrants who came to Assam between Jan. 1, 1986, and July 1 of voting rights, but added that these immigrants would be allowed to remain in the state. They would be eligible to vote again after 16 years, he said.

### Murphy, Peres Fail to End Deadlock

JERUSALEM (AP) — Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. ambassador to state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, met Friday with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, an Israeli spokesman said. It was their second meeting in two days aimed at resolving a deadlock on Middle East peace talks, but little progress was reported.

Mr. Murphy, who earlier met in Amman with King Hussein of Jordan, met later Friday with the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, and then went to Egypt for meetings with President Hosni Mubarak. A U.S. official said that Mr. Murphy probably would return to Washington from Cairo, apparently ruling out a meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The meeting Friday came as suspected Palestinian guerrillas set off a roadside bomb and ambushed an Israeli bus in the occupied West Bank in defiance of an Israeli campaign against terrorism, military sources said. No injuries were reported.

### Accused U.S. Spy Admits Hiding Bag



John A. Walker Jr.  
retired navy officer who was found guilty on espionage charges Aug. 9; John Walker's son, Michael L. Walker, a yeoman on the aircraft carrier Nimitz; and Jerry A. Whitworth, a retired navy radio man, of Davis, California.

### Marcos Rejects Charges Against Wife

MANILA (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Friday he was hurt by a charge that his wife, Imelda R. Marcos, had amassed huge wealth in the United States. He called the accusation a lie.

In his first public reaction to an unsuccessful impeachment attempt against him, Mr. Marcos ridiculed a charge that Mrs. Marcos had purchased the Philippines consulate building in New York, one of several properties allegedly acquired by him and his wife in the United States and Europe. Their value is estimated at more than \$500,000,000.

The ruling party, which holds a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, killed an impeachment resolution within hours after it was introduced Tuesday.

### U.S. Is Called 'Mistaken' in Nicaragua

PANAMA CITY (UPI) — A senior diplomat from the European Community has called U.S. policy in Nicaragua "mistaken" and said the EC would try to convince President Ronald Reagan to change his tactics.

"We believe the way to avoid a consolidation of Marxist-Leninists is through aid, and the United States thinks the way to avoid it is by overthrowing a legitimate government," said Luigi Boselli of Italy, the EC's ambassador for Latin America, of the situation in Nicaragua.

"Europe has told the United States very clearly that it views the situation in Central America in a very different way," Mr. Boselli said before leaving on a working tour of Panama. "That does not mean we are going to purposely act against the United States, but we are going to do everything we can to convince the United States there are other possible solutions."

### For the Record

Australia has reached agreement with Britain for the removal of the remaining constitutional ties between the two countries. Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday.

The deposed president of Uganda, Milton Obote, has left Kenya for Zambia, airport sources in Nairobi said Friday.

(UPI)

### India Prohibits Skeleton Export After Protests

NEW DELHI — India acted Friday to ban the export of human skeletons, a trade that has earned the country as much as \$5 million a year but also has led to charges of body snatching and hoodwinking of relatives.

During an intense debate in the lower house of Parliament, an official said that one trader had exported 15,000 children's skeletons in the last few years.

Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh ended the debate by announcing restoration of a ban on exporting human skeletons and skulls. The business has been conducted under license by 13 concerns, all in Calcutta. India was the world's largest exporter of skeletons, used mainly for medical instruction.

Controversy flared after Indian press reports that traders were persuading poor Hindus, who often lack money to buy wood for ritual burning, to turn over bodies to them.

## Lebanese Militia Fire at Bonn Envoy

United Press International

BEIRUT — Christian militiamen opened fire Friday on a convoy carrying the West German ambassador to Lebanon and killed his Lebanese driver, militia officials and radio reports said.

The stalled negotiations have tried to deal with government demands that the guerrillas stop fighting and guerrilla insistence that the government recognize northern and eastern Sri Lanka as Tamil homelands, to be administered by them.

A first round of talks in Thimpu last month ended without progress.

"There is absolutely no devolution of power to us in the government's proposals and that is what we are fighting for," the Tamil spokesman said.

"We expect the talks to end and our representatives to return to Madras by Sunday," he said.

Tamilis comprise 12.6 percent of Sri Lanka's 15 million population with Sinhalese the majority community.

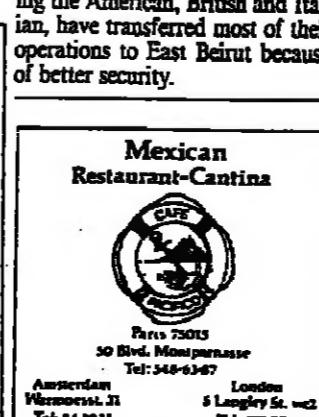
mostly Moslem West Beirut, the station said.

"The shooting took place," the radio said, "when gunmen spotted men in two cars of the motorcade sneaking pictures in a suspicious manner."

The slain driver, a Druze Muslim, was the only casualty, the radio said, adding: "The gunmen were from the Lebanese Forces but were not named."

No further details were given.

Most Western embassies, including the American, British and Italian, have transferred most of their operations to East Beirut because of better security.



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## VALMONT</h2

## Boeing Advises Airlines To Check Tails of 747s; JAL Bulkhead Studied

Reuters

TOKYO — The Boeing Co. suggested to world airlines Friday that they check the tail sections of 747 jumbo airliners.

The suggestion came as Japanese checked their 747s and experts searched for clues amid the debris of a Japan Air Lines 747 that crashed Monday, killing 520 people.

In its message to the airlines, the U.S. aircraft manufacturer noted that the JAL plane's vertical tail fin had broken apart in flight. Parts of the fin have been found at widely separated sites.

Boeing said the inspection was only a precautionary suggestion, entirely optional for airlines. But it noted that Tokyo had ordered all Japanese airlines with 747s to check the tails.

Investigators have been focusing attention on the tail of the JAL 747 that crashed, off course and out of control, into a mountain 70 miles (113 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo.

Japanese investigators found a badly damaged pressure wall, known as a bulkhead, from the airframe. This supported a theory that it burst during flight, causing the plane's tail fin to disintegrate. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

### 'Arf! Got You' Is the Latest in Computer Quirks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — In a new form of electronic vandalism, programs have appeared on computer "bulletin boards" that automatically destroy all of the other programs stored in the computer of an unsuspecting user.

According to PC magazine, aimed at users of personal computers, there are several versions of the program circulating.

In one case, computer hobbyists who connected their terminals to a New York bulletin board were promised a useful graphics program. When they tried to load the program into their home systems, however, it destroyed all other programs that were currently loaded and printed the message, "Arf! Arf! Got You!"

Some users fear more mischief is on the way, such as "worms" that eat away at computer memory gradually as they are used, and programs that may work properly the first, second and third times they are used and then gobble your computer library on the fourth go-round.

"It's a little bit discouraging someone would go to all that effort just to create something this nasty," said Richard Sreater, a victim of the "Arf! Arf!" scheme.

## Ancient Jaw Is Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

sil was an anthropoid was plausible and consistent with other ones. But they emphasized the impossibility of determining whether *Amphipithecus* represented a direct ancestor or a side branch in the family tree of humans.

"We can't say that this species is the direct ancestor to all later anthropoid forms," Mr. Ciochon acknowledged. "But it is representative of the ancestral group. Once you cross the threshold from lower to higher primates, then all the later species are related in some manner."

"This is not just another species," added Mr. Ciochon, who wrote the report with Donald E. Savage of the University of California, Berkeley, and two Burmese scientists, U Thaw Tint and U Ba Maw. "It represents a major transition, a fundamental change in the evolutionary record."

This new report seems to confirm a theory that has been debated for decades. In the 1920s, Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History discovered a jaw fragment in the Pondaung hills of central Burma that was later named *Amphipithecus* and said to be an anthropoid.

But those fossils were too fragmentary to convince skeptics, and the proper classification of *Amphipithecus* and the other species has been in dispute for decades.

In 1975, Burmese researchers, working in cooperation with Mr. Ciochon and Mr. Savage, returned to Mr. Brown's old site and discovered new primate fossils. One was the rear portion of a lower jaw of *Amphipithecus*.

This, together with the frontal jaw fragment found half a century before, provided a nearly complete picture of the species' lower jaw, including several teeth. Subsequent analysis of the two jaw segments resulted in the conclusions published in the new report.

Anatomists are able to deduce a great deal from the shape of jawbones and teeth. In this case, the jaw showed several anthropoid features. Like the jaws of all higher primates, it is fused across the front, not jointed in the middle as are those of nearly all prosimians.

[Hiroshi Fujiwara, deputy investigator for the Transport Ministry, said at a news conference that the bulkhead, found at the crash site, had "peeled like an orange."]

The bulkhead is an umbrella-like aluminum-alloy wall that seals the pressurized cabin from the nonpressurized tail section. If cracked or broken, said Hiroaki Kohno, a JAL technical manager, pressurized air from the cabin would rush into the tail and up into the hollow stabilizer, causing it to burst.

Investigators, including U.S. government experts and Boeing technicians, visited the crash site to inspect debris scattered over three miles.

About 4,500 soldiers and police were removing bodies from the remote, wooded site. Military personnel built a second helicopter landing site to speed removal of the bodies, made urgent by temperatures exceeding 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

Police officials told members of parliament Friday night: "It is now a delicate question whether all the bodies can be recovered."

About 350 have been brought off the mountain to nearby Fujioke. About 170 have been claimed by relatives.

Investigators went to Yokohama on Thursday to inspect tail fragments found in Sagami Bay, 125 miles from the crash site.

The bay is on the flight path from Tokyo to Osaka and in the area where the aircraft would have been when the pilot, Captain Masami Takahashi, first noticed that he was unable to control the jet.

The fragments included a large section of the leading edge of the vertical stabilizer, parts of the rudder and other fragments from the rear of the plane, officials said.

According to the Boeing statement, only about 50 percent to 60 percent of the vertical tail fin was found at the crash site.

Investigators were searching for a 15-inch (37-centimeter) pin that fastens the front of the vertical fin to the fuselage.

A JAL spokesman has said a defect in the pin could have set off a chain of events similar to that described by Yumi Ochiai, an off-duty flight attendant who survived.

According to her, there was a "bang" above her seat at the rear of the plane, the cabin decompressed and the aircraft began to pitch and shake violently.

In a televised interview from a hospital, the flight attendant said children screamed "Mother!" and "The plane was full of screams as if it was a panic."

She said the passengers calmed down when they were told to use the oxygen masks and to put on life jackets during the last minutes.



PIGSKIN POWER — Del Bean of Gorham, Maine, got a firm grip on the mascot of the Mount Washington Valley Hogs football team of North Conway, New Hampshire, during the Clam Bowl Mud Football Classic on Sunday in Ipswich, Massachusetts.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Crotona Park Pool Is Pride of the Bronx

How do residents of the South Bronx spell relief this summer? Crotona Park Pool.

Closed in 1980, a victim of vandalism and neighborhood deterioration, the pool on the edge of Crotona Park's 147 acres (59.2 hectares) was reopened last August after a \$6-million renovation. In its first full summer of operation, more than 2,000 bathers a day find respite from the heat in the shimmering pools that Robert Moses, former New York City parks commissioner, built in 1936.

"I guess you could say Crotona Pool symbolizes the new South Bronx," said Teresa Gonzalez, 25, a lifeguard who was a pool regular as a child.

### Short Takes

The Coke-Pepsi space race is finally over, and it ended in a draw — with neither soft drink winning favor from the astronauts who tested them on the space shuttle Challenger flight that returned to Earth on Aug. 6.

At a news conference last week, the astronauts said that neither Coca-Cola nor Pepsi consumed well because there is no refrigeration on the shuttle, was enjoyable. Although they experienced no ill effects from drinking carbonated beverages in space, the astronauts all preferred the fruit juices and a smoothie.

To further the government's crusade against tax cheats, Congress' Joint Committee on Taxation has suggested that a long-standing ritual be amended: Each newborn baby will get not only a slap on the bottom and a birth certificate but a Social Security card as well.

Let the record show the truth about those hard-working elected representatives Americans send off to Washington, D.C. According to a "Résumé of Congressional Activity" in the Congressional Record, both the Senate and the House of Representatives have been in recess more often than in session since first convening this year. Of the 209 days from the start of this Congress on Jan. 3 to the beginning of a monthlong recess on Aug. 2, the Senate was in session 101 days, while the House met on just 91 days.

Virginity is making a comeback among one college's women, according to a 21-year study of sexual behavior at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The percentage of virgins at that school has risen from 38 percent in 1978 to 43 percent in 1984, reports Robert Sherwin, co-author of the study in the September issue of *Glamour* magazine. However, men are not following the same trend, according to the study, which found that the percentage of male virgins had fallen from about the same rate as women in 1978 to 28 percent in 1984.

Strengthening the military services begin permitting fast-food outlets on bases last year, Burger King has opened 16 restaurants and McDonald's has 17. Added as a provision to the Pentagon budget bill, the moratorium is in effect until an evaluation of "the financial impact" of fast-food restaurants on bases is finished.

Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

curity card as well. Parents claiming more children than they had accounted for most of the \$8.1 billion the Internal Revenue Service estimates Americans overstated in personal exemptions in 1981, the latest figures available. If every dependent had a Social Security number, IRS computers could instantly spot exaggerated exemptions.

### Pentagon Announces Truce in Burger War

The Pentagon has announced a truce in the burger war waged by fast-food superpowers McDonald's and Burger King — on U.S. military bases that is.

In compliance with a congressional order, the Pentagon imposed a moratorium last week on building new hamburger restaurants on U.S. armed forces bases throughout the world. Congress ordered the halt in response to complaints by owners of restaurants near military posts, who accused the Pentagon of subsidizing unfair competition.

Since the military services began permitting fast-food outlets on bases last year, Burger King has opened 16 restaurants and McDonald's has 17. Added as a provision to the Pentagon budget bill, the moratorium is in effect until an evaluation of "the financial impact" of fast-food restaurants on bases is finished.

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**ELECTIONS IN IRAN** — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, with his son, Syed Ahmad, right, cast his ballot at his Tehran residence Friday as Iranians chose among three candidates for president. The incumbent, Ali Khamenei, was considered a certain victor.

### Iran Says Iraq Tried to Sabotage Election

Reuters

LONDON — Iran said that "subversives" sent by Iraq to disrupt presidential elections Friday had been captured or killed. It added that the voting appeared to be unaffected and that President Ali Khamenei was expected to be returned to office.

Tehran Radio quoted Information Minister Mohammad Reyskhanli as saying that 20 teams of terrorists infiltrated the country two months ago of the disruption mission.

He said the efforts had been ineffective and that all those involved had been captured or killed, according to the broadcast, as monitored here by the British Broadcasting Corp.

The Iranian press agency quoted Mr. Reyskhanli later as saying that the "terrorists" had planned murders in several cities, including Tehran, Isfahan and Ahvaz, and also planned to fire rocket-propelled grenades at the Presidential Palace.

Mr. Khamenei, 46, an Islamic cleric, faced two challengers in the voting — former Trade Minister Habib Asgar-Owali, 52, and Sayyed Mahmoud Mustafa Kashani, 42, a lawyer. Both are little known to the people of Iran, analysts say.

Mr. Khamenei took office in 1981, winning 16 million out of the 16.8 million votes.

About 20 million people were eligible to vote Friday. The results are not expected to be known for several days.

Regardless of the outcome, Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is understood to remain the paramount power in the nation.

The ayatollah cast his vote early Friday at his villa north of Tehran.

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### Poles at Shrine Hear Call for Unity

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland — Flanked by banners of the banned Solidarity trade union, tens of thousands of Poles attended Mass here after marching from all parts of the country in annual pilgrimage.

Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, called for national unity in a sermon Thursday outside the Jasna Gora monastery, which contains Poland's shrine of the Black Madonna. Church officials estimated that more than 200,000 people attended. Other estimates were slightly lower.

Beneath Cardinal Glemp, on an iron fence facing the pilgrims, were dozens of red-and-white banners mixing the themes of the Solidarity union, devotion to Catholicism and continuing resistance to efforts by the Communists to stabilize the country. One read: "Black Madonna — Hope of Our Enslaved Nation."

Church leaders, warned by the government against allowing the pilgrimage to be overtaken by politics, unsuccessfully sought to prohibit from the Mass and marches banners and other demonstrations of opposition to the government.

Cardinal Glemp, who in the past has used sermons at Czestochowa to call for freedom of political prisoners, avoided any direct mention of politics Thursday, speaking instead of his hope for a future without conflict.

"The divisions in Europe and in our country will not divide us here" at the shrine, he said. "Instead, we will be led into unity."

His moderate tone signaled the church's efforts to avoid new conflicts with the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski after a year of turbulent relations, several observers said. Cardinal Glemp and General Jaruzelski met earlier this summer for the first time in 18 months.

For many pilgrims, however, the ceremonies at Jasna Gora and their treks of 200 miles (320 kilometers) or more through the countryside proved a reaffirmation of the alienation they feel from the Polish authorities.

"I'm 53 years old and the pilgrimage is difficult for me in physical terms," said a journalist from Warsaw who walked 175 miles to the shrine in 10 days with a group of 5,000 people. "But I feel as though I were in the real Poland. Everyone was praying and saying what they wanted. No one was afraid."

Along the pilgrimage route from Warsaw to Czestochowa, thousands of Poles offered prayers for the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, and President Ronald Reagan of the United States and listened to accounts by former political prisoners of interrogation by security forces, participants said.

At regular intervals, the pilgrims also prayed for "forgiveness" for Communist Party leaders and asked for "courage on Oct. 13," the day of scheduled parliamentary elections. Solidarity's underground leadership has called for a boycott of the vote.

"Our pilgrimage was on the theme of the conquest of evil by

good," said Stanislaw, a pilgrim from Warsaw. "And by evil we understand communism."

The defiant tone was as traditional as the pilgrimages themselves, which began from Warsaw in 1711 during an epidemic. The 399-year-old Jasna Gora monastery and its icon, a painting of Mary, the mother of Jesus, adorned with jewels and blackened by smoke from candles, has been a symbol of Polish nationalism since

1655, when besieging Swedish forces were defeated by outnumbered Polish defenders.

This year, the monks who maintain the shrine said that groups from every major Polish city have arrived in Czestochowa.

■ Solidarity Seen Weak

General Jaruzelski told the Austrian broadcasting service ORF on Friday that Solidarity was getting weaker. Reuters reported from Vienna.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**How 'Estimates' Distort Auction Market***International Herald Tribune*

THE entire auction market operates on the basis of estimates, the prices that the auction houses believe bidders might be willing to pay for works of art. The estimate is put forward by the auction house's expert in a given field. But on what basis?

Take the Van Gogh landscape and Gauguin still life that were at the heart of the lawsuit.

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**

against Christie's by Cristallina SA, the Swiss co.-party that wanted to sell the paintings. One landscape by Van Gogh does not equal another. Even two landscapes identical in size will differ in composition, in color balance, in the rhythm introduced by the brushwork. The sum total of all this results in the appeal of the painting. Christopher Burge, then head of Christie's Impressionist and Modern Master department, put it in court papers.

The trouble is that such a factor as "appeal" is fundamentally variable, regardless of whether the "market" of which there has been so much talk is "optimistic" or "not optimistic." If it is true that no two works of art are identical, it is equally true that no two art lovers will pass an identical judgment on a given work or art. And virtually any one who has been buying art over a long period has had several experiences of missing an object at auction or in a gallery and buying it later from a dealer at twice the price after realizing how strong its "appeal" is. An almost every sale successful bidders are approached by someone who was either day-dreaming or hesitant. Receptivity to beauty is not necessarily instant; it can come in stages and is often linked to a certain mood, even among seasoned professionals.

Thus to quote one figure as a probable price of any item at auction is meaningless. Even to quote a probable price range leaves a margin for error. There has never been an auction where all the prices paid beautifully coincided with the middle of the estimate range. The price of art cannot be predicted, because human emotions defy equations.

"I never expect anything in this business," Burge said in court papers relating to the Cristallina suit, which, though it was later dropped by a judge in New York, led to the disclosure that David Bathurst, Burge's predecessor as president of Christie's New York, falsely said the above-mentioned Van Gogh and Gauguin had been sold.

Still, there are degrees of predictability—or unpredictability. Impressionist paintings, eight

of which were at the root of the Christie's case, are less prone to wild variations than most categories. They have been thoroughly researched, virtually eliminating serious problems of attribution. The works of a given artist come up on the market with sufficient frequency for buyers to have some idea of their possible value.

Compared with Old Masters, the situation for Impressionists is almost ideal.

Consider the Guido Reni in an April 3 sale at Sotheby's. It was estimated at £250,000 to £500,000—and knocked down at £2 million. In November, the portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colman by Joseph Wright of Derby sold at Christie's for £1.4 million. That fell within the estimate range. On the other hand, Nicolas Poussin's "Holy Family," one of the greatest 17th-century French paintings ever seen at auction and one that was marvelously well preserved because it had not been moved from Chatsworth House for more than 250 years, failed to reach its reserve when it came up at Christie's in April 1981.

Its sale was negotiated after the auction. Norton Simon bought it for £1.65 million. And the reserve price (Simon now owns the painting jointly with the Getty Museum) Was the reserve price exaggerated? Hardly, in view of the rarity of such a work. Poussin being much harder to come by than Van Gogh. But, as in the case of the Van Gogh, it is a work with few potential buyers: In the price range exceeding £1.5 million, there are probably fewer than 10 individuals and institutions worldwide competing the interest in such an artist and the buying capacity. The fewer the potential buyers, the more unpredictable the outcome of the sale.

In the old days, say 20 years ago, that did not matter. Reserves were not much used and were very low. Prices in any area were susceptible to wild variations. Now that vendors refuse to take such chances and, in a penury market, are in a position to impose their reserves on auction houses, the latter resort to a new device to determine their estimate: They keep their ears to the ground, as Burge put it in court papers. Weeks before the sale, dealers and collectors come by to have a look at the works they are interested in. And they talk. Auction house experts are skillful at getting people to tell them how much they are prepared to pay for a work of art they covet. A majority of dealers know how to hold their tongues, but not all of them, and a majority of private buyers are incapable of doing so. As they naively disclose their interest in what they will try to buy, they help push up the estimate and, often, the reserve. The auction houses seem to be unaware of how objectionable this way of steering the market is,

and will frequently use the cliché "we have had a lot of interest" in this picture or that object. But in fact the expert is as much an opinion pollster as anything else.

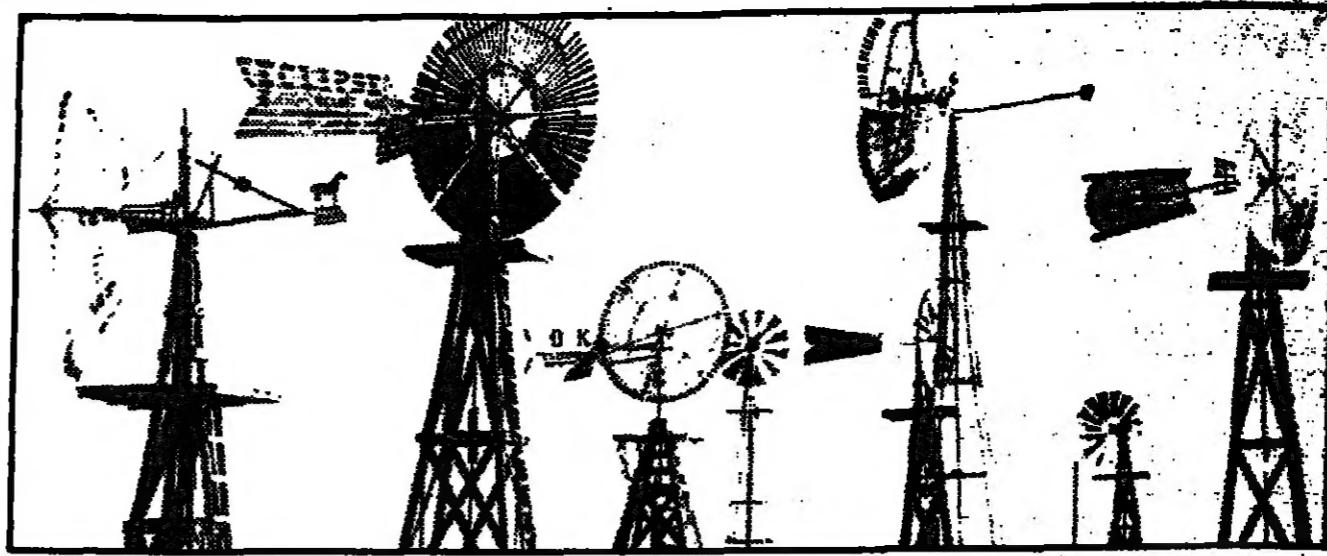
The sad thing for those who sell at auction is that opinion polls can be divergent. In the Cristallina case, Bathurst, as Christie's New York president, held one opinion concerning the prices that Dimitri Jodidio's pictures might bring, and Burge, the Impressionist expert, held another. Jodidio, the owner of Cristallina, was incensed because he was never told about the difference of opinion; Christie's has admitted this. Burge was so pessimistic that he instructed the New York press officer, Elizabeth Shaw, to tell CBS-TV in a letter only one week before the auction that Christie's expected to sell the paintings at between \$5 million and \$9 million. The message that such an announcement conveyed to professionals was that there had been a climbdown from Bathurst's initial estimate of \$9.3 million, and it can hardly have left them with a favorable impression.

Differences of opinion within auction houses are not infrequent. I have more than once spoken to experts who were unhappy because they were urged by their superiors to take objects with high reserves, which forced them to print estimates well above what they thought the work would bring. Loyalty to the firm forbids them to reveal this to a client.

Jodidio told Christie's from the beginning that he wanted to raise \$10 million. It is because Bathurst felt the eight paintings he selected would fetch this amount that he agreed to the auction, and that three other paintings were left out of the sale. Many private individuals can be hurt, as Jodidio may have been, by not getting the money they need on time. In the reforms contemplated by auction professionals as a result of the Bathurst case, the estimate system and the publicity given to estimates deserve at least as much priority as the reserve price problem.

*Second of three articles. Next week: The need to reform auction appraisal procedures.*

■ Settlement Final in Judaica Case  
Judge Robert E. White of the New York state Supreme Court has given final approval to a settlement involving Sotheby's disputed 1984 auction of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts. The New York Times reported. The most valuable works will be repurchased from the buyers and redistributed to institutions where they will be made available to the public and the seller, Alexander Gutman, who smuggled the books out of Nazi Germany, will receive \$900,000.



TURNIN' IN THE WIND — A collection of windmills in the Texas Panhandle, photographed by T. Lindsay Baker, publisher of a quarterly magazine called Windmillers' Gazette. Baker, a windmill watcher who has spent years

studying the American species — fixtures on farms from the 1850s through the 1930s — has documented his findings in "A Field Guide to American Windmills," a book published by the University of Oklahoma Press for \$25.

## ARTS / LEISURE

# New Dreyfus Affair Over Site of Statue

By Michael Gibson  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — When François Mitterrand was elected president of France he decided to give the country, and Paris in particular, some new monuments to important historical figures. One of these was Alfred Dreyfus.

The minister of culture, Jack Lang, asked the artist and sculptor known as Tim, political cartoonist for *L'Express* magazine, to take part in the project. Tim produced a small version of a statue showing Dreyfus at attention, raising the hilt of his broken sword before his face in a traditional military salute.

Lang wanted to install the monument at the Ecole Militaire — the very place where Dreyfus stood at attention while his uniform was stripped of the insignia of rank and his sword broken. It would have been a handsome choice, but it has created a government dispute that has spilled over into public debate.

On Oct. 15, 1894, 3-year-old Pierre Dreyfus took his father's hand, walked him to the door and kissed him goodbye. Five years were to pass before they met again. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, then 35 years old, had an appointment in the office of a colleague at the war ministry for what he thought was going to be a routine meeting of the general staff. Instead, he was charged with high treason and immediately imprisoned. After a parody of a trial he was found guilty of selling military secrets to the Germans, publicly stripped of his rank and transported to Devil's Island.

Dreyfus later declared that he resisted the overwhelming urge to commit suicide because he wanted to be vindicated and reinstated for



Alfred Dreyfus

his children's sake. The evidence against Dreyfus had been fabricated to protect the real culprit, Major Ferdinand Walser Estebany, a spendthrift in urgent need of money. The general staff believed that by condemning Dreyfus it was protecting the honor of the French Army; the anchoring assumption was that Dreyfus, as a Jew, was an outsider and consequently expendable.

Fortunately, the honor of France found some brilliant defenders in people such as Jean Jaurès, Georges Clemenceau and the writers Charles Péguy and Emile Zola; the latter's famous "J'accuse" earned him a one-year jail sentence.

"L'affaire Dreyfus" split France down the middle. Against Dreyfus stood "the higher interests of the nation," the right, and various patriotic organizations created in the heat of the moment. For him stood justice, the left and the League of Rights of Man, created in response to Zola's libel trial. But things were not really that simple. Political parties were torn apart, families divided, friendships wrecked and French society so strongly polarized that traces of that now distant ordeal, including the anti-Semitism, lingered at the French mentality for a long time.

Even the army did not present a united front in this matter. Major Georges Picquart, who had just been named director of the army information service, became convinced that Estebany was the real culprit and he passed on the evidence to the president of the Senate. As a result, Picquart was hastily promoted and shipped off to Tunisia.

In time Dreyfus was vindicated. In 1906 he was reinstated in the army and awarded the Legion of Honor. By then, however, the public had lost interest. The German military attaché who had received the secrets from Estebany published his memoirs in 1930, confirming Dreyfus's innocence. Alfred Dreyfus died five years later in Paris, at age 76.

The importance of these events for France, the way in which the outcome reflected favorably on the French sense of republican justice, and the courage and dignity that Dreyfus had shown throughout his ordeal made him appear an obvious choice to Mitterrand. But the decision to erect the monument, and above all the proposed location, have caused controversy.



Tim with model of his Dreyfus statue.

Mitterrand's list was not a party one. It included, for instance, monuments to former President Georges Pompidou (on the Champs Elysées), the resistance hero Jean Moulin (facing the Pompidou Center), Pierre Mendès-France (in the Luxembourg Gardens) and Léon Blum (in the Tuilleries). Blum's 1936 *Front Populaire* obtained special advantages for workers including a 40-hour week and annual paid vacations — a fact that did not make him popular with the right — and when the Socialist government of the republic proposed placing his monument on Place Léon Blum, in the 11th arrondissement, it ran into obstruction from Mayor Jacques Chirac's conservative city government.

The Dreyfus project had been kept secret until recently. The news broke when the minister of defense, Charles Hernu, made a public statement about it. In his view, the Ecole Militaire was not an appropriate location. "For one thing," he said, "the place is not open to the public." He suggested putting the statue in the old Ecole Polytechnique, which Dreyfus attended.

The French press has been tempted to describe this mild exchange between Lang and Hernu and the attending public debate as "une nouvelle affaire Dreyfus." *L'Express* says "some people" feel the presence of the statue inside the

monument is scheduled to be finished in December, by which time some agreement on its location should have been reached.

## 'Year of the Dragon' Is Grandiose Mess by Cimino

By Paul Attanasio  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — "Year of the Dragon" is the kind of sprawling, grandiose mess that only Michael Cimino could make, a sometimes vivid, often hilariously overwrought thriller.

Chinatown is exploding in a tong war. Enter Stanley White (Mickey

### MOVIE MARQUEE

Rourke), Vietnam vet and the most decorated flatfoot in New York. He's tough, he's honest, and he just won't quit till Chinatown is cleaned up. As we're endlessly reminded, he's got hundreds of years of history to contend with as well as a young upstart named Joey Tai (John Lone) who jumps to the throne of the top Triad, or crime family. Stanley's fellow cops won't help him, and a TV reporter named Tracy Tzu (Ariane) gives him a big pain, too.

In part, "Year of the Dragon" is an attempt by Cimino to return to his roots — he co-wrote "Magnum Force" and directed "Thunderbolt!

and Lightfoot." He has a flair for sequences (there's a spectacularly effective car chase and foot race) and a vague idea of what makes a killer line, like "Do I feel lucky today?" His instincts are right — the movie is outsize, and one has the sense that he'd recognize the right dialogue if he heard it. But what he comes up with is a series of outrageous hoovers such as "I've got scar tissue on my soul" or "I carried the cross with you, in Brooklyn and in Queens."

Cimino defines the border between greatness and the mere desire for greatness. He's so busy trying to elevate his characters into symbols of the American Dream, and where it went wrong (Vietnam), that he never rounds them out. And he's a bear for detail, a sort of million-dollar research assistant who can't stop showing off his homework.

He is so in love with his own stuff, he leaves the actors out of the picture. Rourke's great strength, since his indelible cameo as an assassin in "Body Heat," has been his cultivation of quiet. His soft-spoken

capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Walter Goodman of The New York Times on "Volunteers":

The story, concocted by Keith Critchlow, with snappy dialogue by Ken Levine and David Isaacs, follows the adventures of Lawrence Bourne 3d (Tom Hanks), ne'er-do-well scion of the family that owns Maine. Lawrence's father (George Plimpton), who prefers to think of his son as an orphan, refuses to pay the Yale senior's gambling debts despite the prospect that a bookie will have the youth's hips broken. So Lawrence, in dinner jackets, battles his way aboard a plane full of Peace Corps volunteers (it's the '60s) heading for Thailand. Once there, Lawrence decides he would rather have his hips broken but there's no getting out of it. His group, whose mission is to build a bridge in a remote jungle village, includes John Candy as a rah-rah, self-improving engineer and Rita Wilson as an earnest young woman whose bedtime reading is "Profile in Courage." Nicholas Meyer directs, with a steady hand.

(Paul Attanasio of The Washington

Post)

Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times on "Dance With a Stranger":

The heat and hunger of an obsessive love affair are the background for this ripe, dark British film. Ruth Ellis (Miranda Richardson) is the white-blond hostess of a London "private club" with rooms available upstairs. David Blakely (Rupert Everett) is a sultry, pretty taffy who is brought into her life late one night in 1954 by the solid Des Cussan (Ian Holm), a good sort, dangerously self-effacing and obviously infatuated with Ruth. Sheilah Delaney ("A Taste of Honey," "Charlie Bubbles") based her cruelly illuminating screenplay on a real-life affair that grew into a celebrated crime of passion. She and the director, Mike Newell, are very good at keeping us off-balance as to which of these three will be pushed into violence. It seems impossible that the film, named best foreign film at Cannes this year, is the theater-trained Richardson's first, and Everett and Holm are perfect foils for her.

Art historians and restorers turned up a series of murals depicting scenes from Vergil's Aeneid. Frogmore House, near the village of Windsor, 21 miles west of London, has a resident housekeeper and is used for informal royal parties.

The discovery of the murals was kept secret by officials and historians. A Department of the Environment official was quoted as saying that publicity would have brought demands to open Frogmore House to the public.

**CHINESE TREASURES** — A portrait of Kangxi (1654-1722), fourth emperor of the Qing dynasty, is among the more than 120 "Treasures of the Forbidden City" from the Palace Museum in Beijing, one of two wide-ranging exhibitions on China on show through Sunday at the Martin Gropius building in West Berlin.

## The Model Role of Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun

By John Russell  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Some there were whose hearts leaped up when it was made known earlier this month that Wilhelmina Holliday was going forward with her projected National Museum of Women's Art in Washington. Women artists have suffered, and suffer still, from the indifference of curators, dealers and critics. Not least have they suffered from the indifference, of male artists.

To have a museum of their own to go to is very tempting to women artists who know that if it comes to a choice between showing a male artist and a woman artist of comparable stature, most museums and many dealers will go for the men.

Even so, my feeling is that a segregated museum is no more a compliment to women artists than a segregated bus was a compliment to blacks. In this matter, the last word was said by Georgia O'Keeffe when she was invited to take part in a women artists' exhibition being organized during World War II by Peggy Guggenheim.

Guggenheim delegated the choice of the artists to men. The fact that the men in question were a formidable bunch — Marcel Duchamp, André Breton, James Johnson Sweeney and James Thrall Soby — did not make the idea any more acceptable to O'Keeffe. She walked into Guggenheim's gallery, stared her straight in the eye and said, "I am not a woman painter."

All this was much in my mind when I read the memoirs of Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun, arguably the most successful woman artist of all time and quite certainly the one who seems to have had the best life. Born in Paris in 1755, she died there in 1842. It was a very long life, and it traversed a great many convulsions — social, political and military.

Vigée-Lebrun had a great flair for getting away in time. She moved from one country to another and was as familiar with England, Russia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy as with France.

She was gifted, unaffected, funny and staunch. Though she saw a lot of grand people, she habitually dressed down, rather than up, and she claimed never to have had anyone else do her hair.

It was not every good painter, of either sex, who could win an accolade of the kind that Vigée-Lebrun got from Sir Joshua Reynolds, first president of the Royal Academy in London. Faced in 1781 with her portrait of Marie Antoinette, Reynolds said that it was fine as fine art.

The monument could quite appropriately be placed elsewhere, too, but I would say that the army should lose the moral benefit of its presence. Dreyfus was an exemplary figure after all — a soldier who, against all odds, remained faithful to his ideas of what an officer should be.

The monument is scheduled to be finished in December, by which time some agreement on its location should have been reached.



Detail of Vigée-Lebrun self-portrait with her daughter.

Someone to be cherished, studied and if possible emulated? To answer that, we have to know her work at first hand, and we have to study her memoirs. Her work is widely scattered and often difficult to see, and it was a misfortune that the Vigée-Lebrun exhibition that was organized in 1982 by Joseph Baillio for the Kimball Art Museum in Fort Worth did not have a wider circulation. Edgar Munhall, curator at the Frick Collection, said at the time that Vigée-Lebrun "established early on her individual sense of color and elegant manner of painting: creamy and unctuous, as though she somehow mixed her pigments with crème fraîche."

Vigée-Lebrun's memoirs, like her paintings, are more talked about than read. Till 1984, they were available in full — when found at all — only in an edition published in 1869 and long out of print. (They have never been translated into English.) I reached out an eager hand, therefore, for a two-volume edition in paperback that appeared in Paris last year.

A straight reprint of the original edition, un-indexed, it has only vestigial notes that are for the most part a travesty of editing. This, if ever, is a text that calls for proper commentary.

That said, the memoirs in them-

selves are endlessly amusing. They adjust and correct whatever notions we may have of Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun's life as having been one of privileged euphoria. It is true that she was everywhere welcome in what could then be called, with justice, "the best society." Rare were the occasions on which she ate a bad meal or sat down with bore. Her work was unfailingly successful. Portraits by the hundreds in oil and pastel are recorded in the 1869 edition of her memoirs, and nobody ever seems to have been anything but delighted by them.

She had a vast range of acquaintances. Among others she knew Byronic, Thackeray, Benjamin Franklin, Catherine the Great and the future King George IV of England at the time when they were the key people in Europe.

She also knew the best actors, the best singers, the best writers and the best painters of her day. Voltaire, near death, kissed her portrait over and over again. She made a great deal of money with her work and kept enough of it to ensure herself a carefree old age.

Was she not, therefore, a paragon among women artists? A modicum of immunity from prejudice?

As it turned out, he was a scoun-

## AUCTION SALES

### SOTHEBY'S

FOUNDED 1744

Geneva

Entries are invited for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Gold Boxes, Objects of Vertu, Russian Works of Art, Carpets, Islamic Textiles and Works of Art, and Miniatures in Geneva, November 1985



An emerald and diamond pendant, from the Estate of the late King Umberto II from Italy, sold in Geneva in May 1983 for \$3,750,000.

### FINE JEWELS

Amsterdam Monday 26th August Brussels Monday 9th and Tuesday 10th September Copenhagen Monday 2nd September Frankfurt Friday 30th August Hamburg Friday 6th September Lausanne Friday 13th September Monte Carlo Thursday 12th and Friday 13th September Munich Thursday 5th September Oslo Thursday 26th August Paris Monday 16th - Thursday 19th September Stockholm Tuesday 27th August Vienna Wednesday 4th September

### EUROPEAN SILVER, GOLD BOXES, RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART AND FABERGE

Brussels Thursday 12th and Friday 13th September Copenhagen Tuesday 3rd September Frankfurt Monday 26th and Tuesday 27th August Geneva Monday 16th September Hamburg Friday 30th August Monte Carlo Monday 9th September Munich Wednesday 4th September and morning of Thursday 5th September Oslo Tuesday 27th August Paris Tuesday 10th and Wednesday 11th September Stockholm Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th August Vienna Friday 5th and Monday 9th September Zurich Tuesday 17th and Wednesday 18th September

### INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

SALZBURG

#### FESTIVAL EXHIBITION

24th July - 15th September 1985

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GALERIE SALIS

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INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
MICRO	24,952	129	97	97	+ 12
Param	1,200	129	128	128	+ 1
AT&T	14,966	21	20	20	+ 1
AT&T P	1,200	114	12	12	+ 1
IBM	12,750	298	286	286	+ 1
USSteel	12,724	298	286	286	+ 1
Arco	12,600	475	475	475	+ 1
UnCarb	1,200	575	575	575	+ 1
SemCo	1,200	575	575	575	+ 1
Gulf	1,200	602	595	595	+ 1
AT&T R	2,200	245	245	245	+ 1
ScalPel	1,200	378	365	365	+ 1

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Indus	13,211.57	13,050.89	13,214.41	13,155	- 125
Trans	1,050.89	1,050.89	1,050.89	1,050.89	- 0.05
Util	540.92	544.84	539.00	542.66	+ 2.17

NYSE Dailies					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Advanced	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	+ 0.05
Declined	559	559	559	559	+ 0.05
Undone	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	+ 0.05
Total Issues	2,051	2,051	2,051	2,051	+ 0.05
New Highs	25	25	25	25	+ 0.05
New Lows	14	14	14	14	+ 0.05

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Bonds	74.46	74.46	74.46	74.46	+ 0.10
Utilities	61.41	61.41	61.41	61.41	+ 0.10
Industrials	61.41	61.41	61.41	61.41	+ 0.10

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Composite	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Industrials	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Trans.	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Utilities	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Finance	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07

Friday's NYSE Closing					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
Indus	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Trans	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Util	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07
Comp	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	1,121.57	- 0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Open	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy	% Chg.
Aug. 15	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
Aug. 16	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
Aug. 17	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
Aug. 18	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05

Vol. of 4 P.M.					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05

Prev. 4 P.M. Vol.					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05

Prev consolidated Close					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	% Chg.
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05
1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	1,027.00	+ 0.05

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.					
Via The Associated Press					

AMEX Dailies					
Open	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close	% Chg.




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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Bank 'Confident' on MGM-UA Sale**By Al DeGuch  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — Drexel Burnham Lambert has said it is "highly confident" that it can arrange financing for Ted Turner's \$1.5-billion purchase of MGM-UA Entertainment Co., Mr. Turner said.

The investment banker's use of that expression in the past has been taken as a signal to the financial community that it has reached the stage in its analysis where it expects no problem in raising funds.

Mr. Turner's announcement came after stock markets had closed Thursday. MGM-UA's common shares rose 75 cents Thursday to close at \$25.875 on the New York Stock Exchange. The

Turner purchase price for MGM-UA is \$29 a share.

MGM-UA's chairman, Frank Rothman, said that in light of Drexel Burnham's opinion letter, he now has "no doubt" the transaction will go through.

Mr. Turner, founder and chairman of Atlanta-based Turner Broadcasting System, said he was "pleased" that Drexel Burnham "has recognized the merits of this transaction."

Some entertainment industry analysts earlier questioned whether the money could be raised and, if it could, whether the debt load could be carried by MGM.

Drexel Burnham, known for its success with raising capital for major ventures by issuing high-yield, high-risk bonds, generally is re-

garded as being able to back up its highly confident" opinion after arriving at the assessment.

"That is the signal that they have used in the past," noted Dennis Fost, vice president of research at Seidler Amherst Securities in Los Angeles. "When they have said they were highly confident they have almost always been successful."

TBS reported Wednesday that it had a net loss of \$6.7 million in the second quarter, after charging off \$13.7 million of its \$18.2 million in expenses related to its recently abandoned effort to buy CBS Inc.

The last annual report said that TBS was "unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in 1984 to meet its needs."

**Armco to Sell Group to Owens***The Associated Press*

**MIDDLETOWN, Ohio** — Armco Inc. said Friday that it had agreed to sell its aerospace and strategic materials group to Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, for \$415 million in cash.

Armco's president, Robert Boni, said the group consists of three businesses that primarily develop and manufacture high-performance composite materials for the aerospace and defense industries. The group has 24 plants with 6,400 workers.

The aerospace division, with more than \$500 million in sales, was Armco's largest money-maker in 1984. Mr. Boni said that Owens-Corning initially will finance the purchase through short-term borrowing.

**Spain Announces Plans to Merge Its Major Petrochemical Companies***Reuters*

**MADRID** — Spain plans to merge its major petrochemical companies as part of an industrial restructuring designed to enhance the nation's competitiveness before its entry to the European Community next year.

The proposed merger will be supervised by the state oil holding company Instituto Nacional de Hidrocarburos SA, an INH spokesman said Friday. It involves Alcudia Empresa Para la Industria Quimica SA, Calatrava Empresa Para la Industria Petroquimica SA and Pandal Empresa Para La Ind Quimica SA.

The new company will be Spain's largest producer of a variety of oil-derivative chemical products such as polyethylene, butadien, synthetic rubber and acrylonitrile.

The Spanish government has been streamlining its oil industry since 1981 when it initially merged eight independent companies to create INH.

Since then, INH has tried to pool capacity in an effort to improve the domestic industry's position in the face of tough competition from large multinationals.

Last month, mindful of the EC's anti-monopoly rules, the government passed legislation transferring the assets of its oil-products marketing monopoly, CAMPSA, to a joint-venture agency. Those assets were valued at \$7 billion pesos (\$470 million).

INH has a 58.1 percent stake in the new agency through its two member refineries. The remaining stock is held by private sector refiners.

Leucadia Bid

**Intergroup Turns Down Leucadia Bid***The Associated Press*

**PITTSBURGH** — Directors of National Intergroup Inc. rejected on Friday a merger proposal from Leucadia National Corp., the largest single investor in the diversified metals and consumer finance company.

National Intergroup's directors said that Leucadia's offer was highly conditional and that it was an inappropriate time to sell the company.

Leucadia, a New York life insurance and consumer finance company, said that it was disappointed by the rejection.

In March, Leucadia failed to block shareholder approval of a merger between National Intergroup and Bergen Brunswig Corp., a Los Angeles prescription-drug distributor that later withdrew from the agreement. And in June, it lost a bid for four seats on the board.

Most recently, Leucadia offered to buy the 91 percent of National Intergroup that it does not already own. The offer for \$35 per share would amount to about \$750 million.

Leucadia originally conditioned its offer on National Intergroup's agreement to complete plans to sell its majority interest in First National Home Financial Corp. to Ford Motor Co. for about \$400 million.

National Intergroup said on Friday that it was continuing its review of a financial restructuring and other programs for the enhancement of stockholder value.

Leucadia later called upon the board "to specify its plans to enhance shareholder value."

**Compaq: One Computer Maker That's Still Hot**By David E. Sanger  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — By all logic, Compaq Computer Corp. should be a long-forgotten footnote in the personal computer industry.

Like dozens of other start-up companies, Compaq rushed three years ago into the market for making IBM-compatible computers. Its first product was a 28-pound (13-kilo) portable version of the PC.

Like others, the company grew rapidly in its first year, posting \$111 million in sales, believed a record for a high-technology startup.

But unlike most of the others, and to the surprise of analysts who have time and again predicted disaster for the Houston-based company, it continues to thrive in the shadow of International Business Machines Corp.

Compaq made it past the shakeout last year that left most of its early competitors in collapse or near it. It not only survived a series of deep IBM price cuts, but today owns IBM's own portable by at least 7 to 1.

And last week, Compaq became the only major personal-computer company to post impressive growth in the midst of the industry's deepest slump. Second-quarter profits soared more than fivefold, to \$5.7 million, from a year ago, as sales jumped 80 percent, to \$118 million.

"By the end of the year," said Benjamin M. Rosen, the company's chairman, who has boasted as Compaq's lead venture capitalist and its most outspoken publicist, "this three-year-old company should be in the Fortune 500." Apple Computer, he is quick to point out, took five years to get on the list.

Compaq's success, and the question of how long it can continue, is of more passing interest to the reeling personal computer industry. Almost overnight, the company has become a case study in how



same problem confounding Apple's Macintosh: convincing large corporations — many with a huge investment in IBM software — that superior performance features are more important than IBM compatibility.

That is a battle Compaq chose not to fight. "The business marketplace has chosen its standard," said Mr. Rosen, whose venture-capital concern, Sevin Rosen Management Co., also financed Lotus Development Corp., the successful software company, in its start-up days. "Getting businesses to accept an alternate is high risk," he said, "because not many companies in this world have the power to create standards."

Compaq's first portable was well received in part because of its innovative design — it reduced a desktop IBM PC into a portable, if bulky, machine that could be put into the trunk of a car. But the absence of big-name competitors also helped. Its biggest threat at the time seemed to come from makers of other "IBM clones," a somewhat derisive term used in the industry to describe companies like Columbia Data Products Inc. and Eagle Computer. Columbia is now in bankruptcy proceedings, and Eagle became embroiled in a patent-infringement suit with IBM from which it never recovered.

Preserving Compaq's innovative edge, however, is likely to prove increasingly difficult, analysts say. Although its newest line of desktop machines, Deskpro 286, met enthusiastic reviews at Comdex, the industry trade show in Chicago earlier this year, Compaq now faces a new class of competitors.

Rod Canion, a calm, slow-talking Texan, seems unperturbed. "The question is not how many of them produce IBM-compatible machines," he said, "but how many of them understand what they can do with their computers and still stay compatible."

Rod Canion, left, president of Compaq Computer Corp., and Benjamin M. Rosen, chairman, with the Deskpro 286.

What Compaq has essentially done is resolve a myriad of small complaints that users have about IBM's machines while taking extra care to retain IBM compatibility and win the favor of computer or retailers.

"I think they are perhaps one of the best examples of how to do it right," James D. Edwards, head of American Telephone & Telegraph's fledgling computer efforts, said earlier this year. "They know when to meet the competition head-on and when to get out of the way."

Many think Mr. Edwards should have followed his own instincts. Earlier this year the company introduced its first computer built around AT&T's own operating system, called Unix. Now it faces the

first half of 1985, but its lead over Volkswagen AG narrowed, according to figures gathered by the French car importers association. Ford's 7.56 percent of the market fell from 7.93 percent a year earlier, while Volkswagen's rose to 6.27 percent from 5.63 percent in the same period.

Suzgol AG has signed a \$29-million contract to sell equipment to unspecified companies from two syndicates led by Lloyds Bank International Ltd., according to a spokesman for Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., whose Hong Kong subsidiary is among the members of one syndicate.

Ford Motor Co. remained the leading car importer in France in

the Baotou tube plant in Shaanxi province.

**COMPANY NOTES**

**Cal-Farm Insurance** has been sued for \$450 million in Los Angeles by Errol and John Coughlan and their companies Eagle Bonds & Insurance Brokers and California-Pacific Construction. The California business contend that the Sacramento-based company induced them to write millions of dollars of worthless bonds.

**Control Data Corp.** said its banks have extended to Sept. 15 amendments to its revolving credit agreements, relaxing certain financial tests. The Minneapolis-based company is in the process of offering \$200 million in subordinated notes and \$100 million in preferred stock that will be used to repay debt.

**Coca-Cola Co.** plans to expand the licensing outside the United

States of its new line of clothing, which is produced by Munjani International Ltd., mainly in Hong Kong and Macao. U.S. textile manufacturers complained recently when the clothing appeared in U.S. stores.

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**Fiat** has signed a \$200-million finance takeover bid for unspecified companies from two syndicates led by Lloyds Bank International Ltd., according to a spokesman for Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., whose Hong Kong subsidiary is among the members of one syndicate.

**Ford Motor Co.** remained the leading car importer in France in

**INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS****unicef****The United Nations Children's Fund**

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The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 24% in the past four years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest figures indicate that this rapid growth continues.

International Herald Tribune circulation figure prepared for OJD audit for period from January 1 to December 31, 1984.

1984  
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1983  
155,600

1982  
151,000

1981  
146,000

1980  
141,000

1979  
136,000

1978  
131,000

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Slips Again on U.S., Europe Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar was mostly lower Friday as dealers consider new reports on the sluggishness of the U.S. economy. Dealers said the currency traded quietly in a narrow range in New York after an erratic day in European markets.

Dealers said that the dollar has been pressured all week by soft U.S. economic data, including Friday's news of a 2.4-percent decline in July housing starts. Earlier this week, data showed industrial production rose only a modest 0.2 percent in July and U.S. retail sales increased 0.4 percent.

Some dealers said that further proof of the dollar's underlying weakness was its failure to derive support from Thursday's larger-than-expected rise in the U.S. money supply and the Bundesbank's reduction in two key interest rates.

"It's a rather quiet market with continued bearish pressure on the dollar," said Jeffrey Mondschein of

Merrill Lynch. He said that trading was affected by the disappointing housing-starts report, indicating slower economic growth.

Mr. Mondschein also said that the dollar might find a little more pressure, but added that he expects a rebound.

Other dealers said that they expect the dollar to drop further, but now are waiting until early next week for the next major move.

The dollar finished in New York at 2.753 Deutsche marks, down from 2.759 on Thursday; 8.425 French francs, down from 8.435; 2.256 Swiss francs; down from 2.271; 3.105 Dutch guilders, down from 3.1136, and 236.75 Japanese yen, unchanged.

Traders in Europe said that sentiment favored a further decline in the U.S. currency, but operators were unwilling to go into the weekend holding large short positions.

The pound closed in London at \$1.3993, up from Thursday's

\$1.3960. In New York, it eased to \$1.4015 from \$1.4020.

The pound was unaffected by news of a drop in the British retail sales index to an annual rate of 6.9 percent in July. It also showed little reaction to a hardening of North Sea crude oil prices and oil product prices following reports of an attack on Iran's main oil depot on Kharq Island in the Gulf.

"Sterling is showing little sensitivity to oil news at the moment," one dealer said Friday.

Other late dollar rates in Europe, based with Thursday's late rate, 2.2635 Swiss francs, down from 2.2755; 56.0725 Belgian francs, down from 56.5400, and 3.1145 Dutch guilders, up from 3.1090. It was fixed at 8.456 French francs in Paris, where banks were closed Thursday for a holiday.

Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar ended at 237.00 yen, down from 237.625.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT, AP)

## THE EUROMARKETS

## STAGS Withdrawn After Tepid Reception

By Christopher Pizzey

Reuters

**LONDON** — The withdrawal of the first stripped-bonds issue based on British government debt was the Eurobond market's center of attention Friday, but dealers said the move was no surprise after its indifferent reception.

The £309.25-million issue, launched last week by lead manager Quadrex Securities Ltd., was known as "sterling transferable securities government securities," or STAGS.

Otherwise, the market ended a quiet day slightly firmer, with prices given a boost during the afternoon by gains on U.S. credit markets, dealers said.

An official at the co-lead manager for the issue, Charterhouse Japhet PLC, said it had failed to attract enough interest among potential managers. He added that the supplies of the government bond backing the issue, the Treasury 15½-percent bond due in

1998, had already been sold in the market.

A sterling-straight trader at a British merchant bank commented, "I can't say that I'm surprised that it's been pulled. We saw hardly any client interest in it." Other traders agreed, one saying that the issue was perhaps a little too innovative for our market to take."

The week's new issue activity was featured by a rush of yen/dollar dual-currency issues coupled with some activity among perpetual floaters, dealers said.

Nikko Securities Ltd. said it would launch on Friday night a 25-billion-yen bond, redeemable for \$115.96 million for an effective exchange rate of 215.6 yen to the dollar. Unlike the previous issues this week, which paid 8 percent over 10 years, this bond will pay 7½ percent over 5 years.

The total amount of yen/dollar issues launched during the week was 190 billion yen, and dealers said more bonds of this type appear to be in the offing.

Midland Bank PLC's \$500-million primary capital perpetual floating-rate note ended slightly lower on the when-issued market Friday at a discount of about 42.5 basis points. However, this is still within the total fees of 65 basis points.

One new floater was launched Friday, a \$125-million issue for Chrysler Financial Corp. with an initial tranche of \$75 million. The 7-year note pays ¾ point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The lead manager was Morgan Guaranty Ltd.

It ended within the 140 basis point total fees at a discount of about 112.5 basis points.

Dealers said that initial reactions to the Chrysler issue were mixed. They noted that borrowers in the floating-rate-note sector tend to be banks, countries or supranationals.

However, some felt that the high coupon on the note and the hefty fees could well attract some interest from investors.

## Policy Shifts For Farming

(Continued from Page 9) countries, where population growth is rapid and people are often low on the food ladder, is critical to growth in U.S. agricultural export sales.

Developing countries present the United States with an unusual opportunity. By providing increased food aid and long-term development assistance, the United States can help these countries improve their national well-being and political stability. At the same time, improvements in income in those countries will mean stronger demand for U.S. exports, especially farm exports. Helping those countries achieve faster economic growth and better income distribution may be the only realistic way of matching growth in world food demand to prospective increases in United States agricultural output.

This column was written by Marvin Duncan and Mark Drabestrom, economists at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## U.S. Political Consulting Becomes Big Business

By Adam Clymer  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Political consulting in the United States used to be seasonal as Christmas trees.

Between Labor Day in early September and Election Day in November, pollsters, television commercial producers and political advisers spent 100-hour weeks trying to get their candidate-clients into office. Then they faded from sight until the next election.

The industry has always refused to respond to inquiries about how much money it makes, but one thing was clear: Cash flow problems abounded. As Joseph Cerrell, president of the American Association of Political Consultants, put it:

"What guys were doing was trying to make a million in the election, and sitting back and trying not to spend it all before the next election."

But the monetary peaks and valleys have recently smoothed out.

Campaigns last longer and produce more revenue. Political consultants have diversified.

The old stereotypes hold that only Republicans have a strong business sense, but as Ann F. Lewis, former political director of the Democratic National Committee, put it: "It is no longer true that a Democratic consultant 'with a keen business sense' is one who just knows enough not to let the campaign borrow his American Express card."

The list of extracurricular activities is long. Mr. Cerrell has moved his Los Angeles company toward old-fashioned public relations.

Patrick Caddell, who helped promote Jimmy Carter, has done market research for another Georgia institution: the Coca-Cola Co. (he helped research the market viability of new Coke). David Garth, who counts Mayor Edward I. Koch in New York and Mayor Tom Bradley in Los Angeles on his client roster, has worked on advertising campaigns for the Dime Savings Bank and Avis. And Robert Squier, who worked for Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968, now makes public television films.

Political consultants are planning their businesses, paying more attention to profits and looking for new clients.

This can be sensitive. Candidates can be allergic to their advisers' joining forces with what an opponent could call a special interest. This is particularly true among Democrats, said Doty Lynch, a Democratic poll taker, who said: "Some Democrats tend to be anti-business."

But business clients, the consultants say, are delighted to hire advisers with political connections.

Black Manafort, Stone & Kelly, run by Charles Black Jr., a leading Republican strategist in Alexandria, Virginia, did just that for Tosco Inc., which sought a loan guarantee for synthetic fuels production. Black Manafort offered its services to see in which department and what kind of arguments to make of Congress.

Political experience, particularly knowledge of polling techniques, can be helpful in corporate marketing. Mr. Garth argues that prevailing market research techniques often are more expensive and less informative than political surveys.

When he was hired by Avis to help devise a marketing strategy for frequent renters, he worked with Penn & Schoen, the poll takers he most often uses politically, to organize surveys of car renters, using the results to guide an advertising agency in devising a national campaign.

The consultants are secretive about finances, although they sometimes confirm a particular fee.

Mr. Garth, for example, said that his company, The Garth Group, receives \$25,000 a month from Mr. Koch's re-election campaign, for which he and his staff handle everything from fierce to television ads.

But Mr. Garth's candor on finances is the exception. There is virtually no information available about fees from nonpolitical business. "I just tell people it's a multi-thousand of dollars."

Larry Sabato, a University of Virginia professor, estimated the industry's national revenues for election work at between \$28 million and \$42 million for 1984. A senior Republican operative suggested that a hard-working consultant could expect to net \$100,000 a year, and perhaps another \$50,000 in commissions for ads.

Political consulting has come a long way since its inception in 1933, when proponents of a flood control and irrigation project in California hired Chen Whittaker and Leone Smith Baxter to defend the project against the attacks of Pacific Gas and Electric. Apparently, they succeeded. California voters approved the scheme.

In California, with its well-financed referendum campaigns, proved an excellent breeding ground for the industry. Mr. Acland will succeed Robin Hoyer Millar as chairman of BIML. Separately, Barclays has appointed Andrew Burchan a local director for the bank in Scotland. He comes to Barclays from Royal Bank of Scotland, where he was general manager, central region.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium, has appointed Fernando Baptista Martins its representative in Brazil. Based in Rio de Janeiro, he succeeds Marco Aurelio Machado da Silva, who retired.

## Dirckx Gets Top Finance Post at SGB

By Brenda Erdmann  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — Générale de Banque SA of Brussels has appointed André Dirckx finance director, succeeding Georges Ugeux, who has joined Morgan Stanley International in London.

Mr. Dirckx turns over his duties as head of the bank's Antwerp office to Walter Corry.

Exxon Australia Ltd. has named David McEvoy general manager, exploration. Mr. McEvoy returns to Sydney after six years in the United States with Exxon Corp., the parent company of Exxon. He succeeds Bruce McKay, who was transferred to Houston to be operations manager for the division of Exxon that is responsible for the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

I.P. Sharp Associates Ltd., a software consultancy specializing in international business-communications systems, has opened an office in Amsterdam headed by Ruud van der Linden.

Barclays Bank PLC said David Acland has been appointed non-executive chairman-designate of the investment management arm of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, which will incorporate the investment management business of de Zoete & Bevan and Barclays Investment Management Ltd. Alan Foster, a partner in de Zoete, has been named executive deputy chairman-designate and David Moss, managing director of BIML, has been appointed executive vice chairman-designate. During the interim period, Mr. Acland will succeed Robin Hoyer Millar as chairman of BIML. Separately, Barclays has appointed Andrew Burchan a local director for the bank in Scotland. He comes to Barclays from Royal Bank of Scotland, where he was general manager, central region.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium, has appointed Fernando Baptista Martins its representative in Brazil.

Based in Rio de Janeiro, he succeeds Marco Aurelio Machado da Silva, who retired.

The business started to flourish in the 1960s, with the spread of television commercials, polling and direct mail, techniques that demanded expertise beyond most politicians.

Today consultants pitch themselves as specialists, often referring candidates to others for different services (sometimes insiders say, for a kickback).

But Mr. Garth's candor on finances is the exception. There is virtually no information available about fees from nonpolitical business.

It's just tell people it's a multi-thousand of dollars.

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

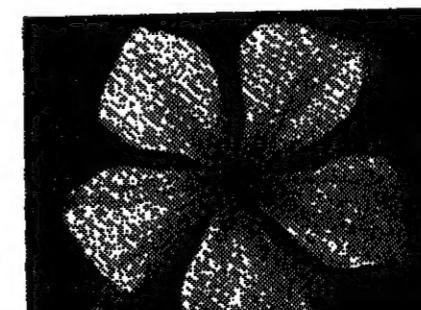
Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis — a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story — we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

Photo: Mark J. Plotkin



Catharanthus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from leukaemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rays periwinkle, which originated in Madagascar where 90% of the forest is already destroyed.

## Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schultes

Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 13 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. "The drugs of the future," he says, grow in the primeval jungle."

## What we are destroying

Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

Photo: WWF/H. Jungius

Disease-resistant potatoes, obtained by cross-breeding wild potatoes with domestic varieties, ensure that Ireland will never again experience the blight disease which wiped out the entire crop, leaving a million people to die of starvation.

What can be done about it? The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer. There is something that each and every one of us can do.

## The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.

Photo: WWF/H. Jungius

The Vavilov Centres. Named after the Russian scientist who identified them, these are the regions in which our major crop plants were first domesticated. Many of these regions contain wild or semi-domesticated relatives of commercial species which can be cross-bred with crop plants to increase yield and resistance to pests and diseases.

You can become part of it. The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

Photo: Forest Bruce Coleman/Brian Conner

**ACROSS**

- 1 Inst. at Anapolis
- 2 Kipling's Kim
- 3 " — in Calico," 1946 song
- 4 Quiche ir gredent
- 5 Gut
- 6 Author Paul de
- 7 Throwaway at Trevi
- 8 Site of a main campus in Maine
- 9 201
- 10 More recent
- 11 " — Way," Cahn-Van Heusen hit
- 12 Atop, poetically
- 13 CARE concern
- 14 Kind of rap
- 15 1001
- 16 Jokers, in two series
- 17 W. W. II org.
- 18 What Ben Adhem did
- 19 Perhaps

**DOWN**

- 1 "... life but —." Shak
- 2 Signor Ponti
- 3 Inclined
- 4 Like pots gone to pot
- 5 Actor Dennis: 1909-1968
- 6 Kin of mins.
- 7 Out, in Imbruck
- 8 Larma or Pánaco
- 9 Have the means
- 10 Winglike Hinges of baseball fame
- 11 Chalk port
- 12 Punt
- 13 Light beams
- 14 1000

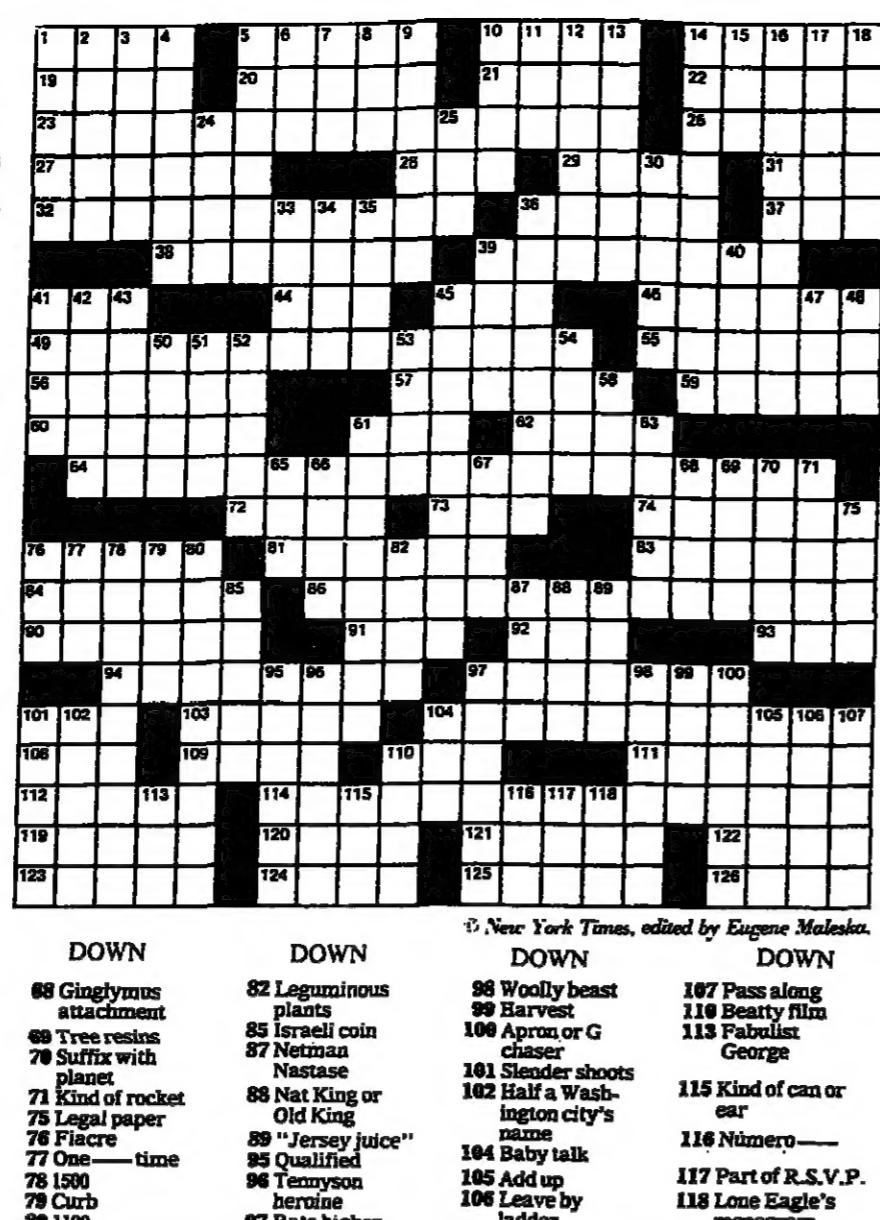
**ACROSS**

- 41 Range fuel
- 44 Child
- 45 Bassam's "Summer —"
- 46 Halberd follower
- 47 Adam, in a way
- 48 "Any port in —"
- 49 Mescal
- 50 Choice
- 51 Certain trailer trks.
- 52 Comfort
- 53 Lamb who had a Mary
- 54 Shade of blue or gray
- 55 Seaver, twice
- 56 Gave a piercing look
- 57 "Dirigible" director; 1931
- 58 Italian spirits
- 59 Russian high spots
- 60 11
- 61 Space agcy.
- 62 Cavalier
- 63 Word of honor
- 64 Sacro adherent
- 65 600
- 66 Sylvan clearing
- 67 Geraint's wife
- 68 Digital computer
- 69 Wine valley
- 70 Less irrational
- 71 Phronsties
- 72 Missouri campus town
- 73 "Gang aft a —"; Burns

**DOWN**

- 15 "You — what you eat"
- 16 1009
- 17 Ahead, narrowly
- 18 Bellini opera
- 19 British cleaning woman
- 20 Like Willie Winkie
- 21 Soprano Gruberova
- 22 Scottish goblet
- 23 Aussie bird
- 24 Genuine
- 25 Most banal
- 26 Cork fuel
- 27 What a theorbo we
- 28 Yugoslav
- 29 Interruptions
- 30 Hebrew scribe
- 31 Skimiliny

## When in Rome BY CHARLES M. DEBER



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

## PEANUTS



I HATE TO TELL YOU BUT THIS ISN'T VERY COMFORTABLE...

THIS IS WORSE.

## BLONDIE



BOY, THESE ARE REALLY GOOD!

HAVE SOME MORE.

## BEETLE BAILEY



MM... IT NEEDS SOMETHING

LIKE WHAT?

## ANDY CAPP



I HAVE NOT BEEN IN YOUR HANDS!

WHY CAN'T YOU BELIEVE ME?

## WIZARD OF ID



THIS MAN WAS GROWING A CONTROLLED

SUBSTANCE IN HIS RHUBARB PATCH

WELL?

IT'S THE ONLY WAY I CAN EAT THE PIE

## REX MORGAN



CLAUDIA, ANSWER ME!

ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?

SOMETHING'S WRONG!

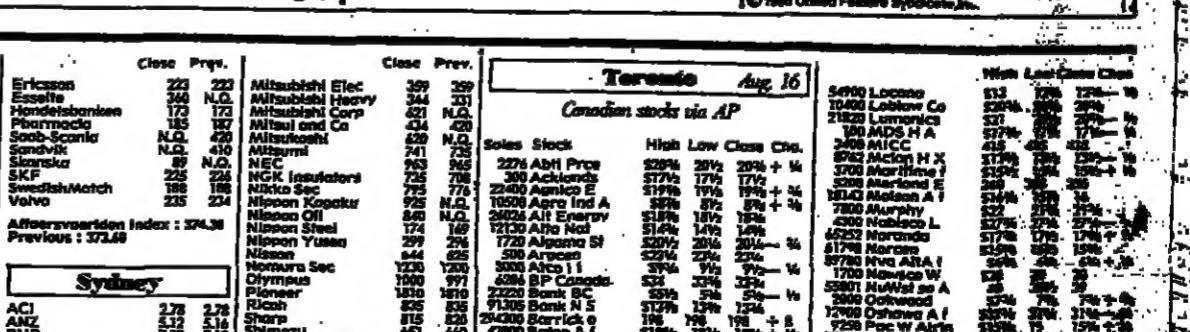
## GARFIELD



THESE NEW SODAS ARE GREAT

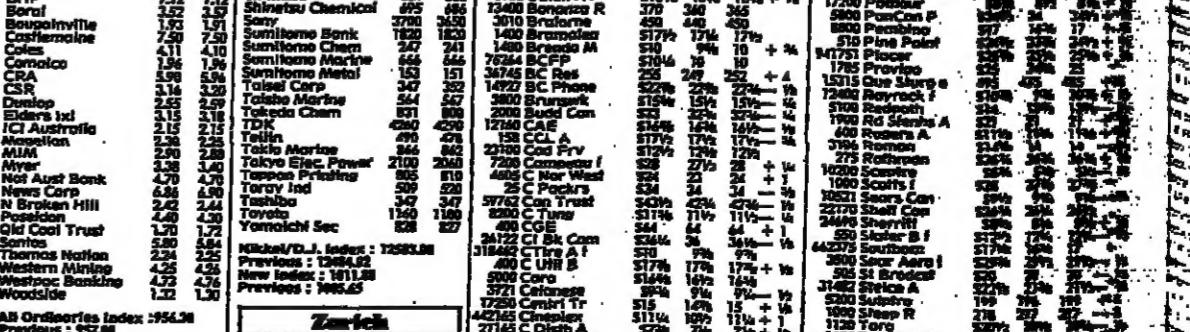
THEY'RE SUGAR-FREE AND CAFFEINE-FREE

AND FLAVOR-FREE



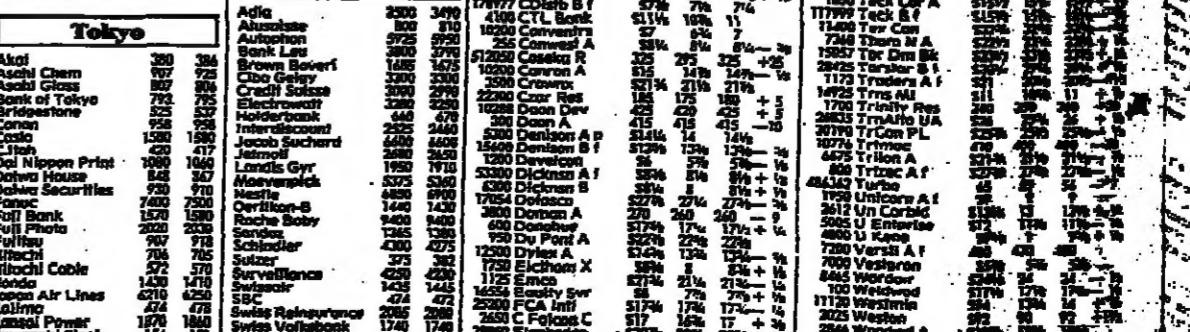
I'M GOING TO GET A NEW JOB

YOU'RE GOING TO GET A NEW OWNER



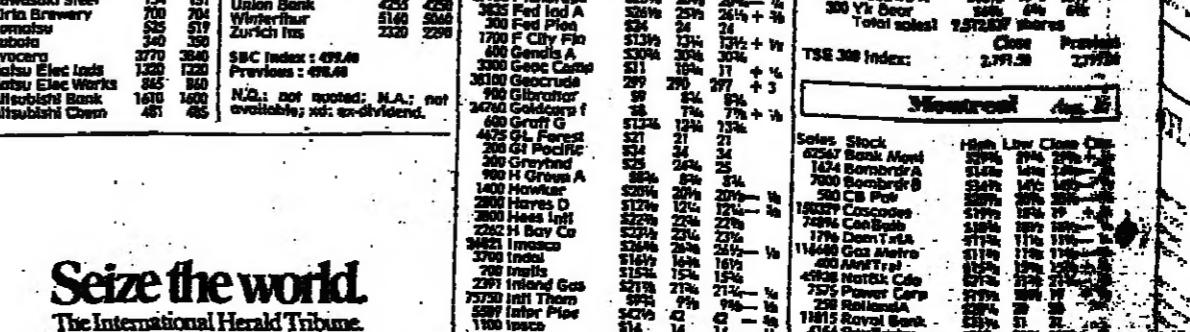
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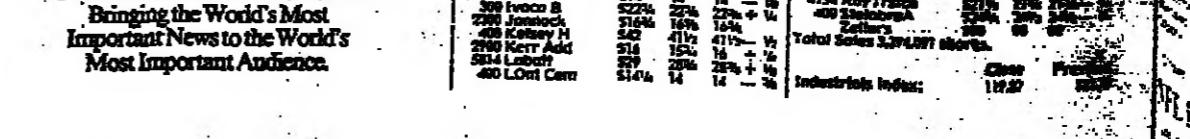
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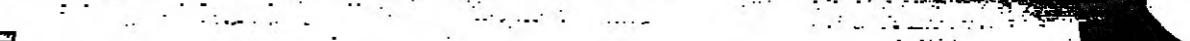
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## U. S. POSTCARD

## Adopting Greyhounds

By Par Leisner

*The Associated Press*

**F**ROM California to Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Florida, an organization of two dozen volunteers in 13 states is finding homes for hundreds of greyhounds that have run their last race.

The volunteers are breeders, animal lovers and adoptive owners committed to preventing the sleek, graceful racers from being de-stroyed.

Linnea McCaffery, for example, borrows a van on weekends for a round trip of 140 miles (225 kilometers) to cart dogs from the home Greyhound Track to her home in Manchester, Connecticut.

Joyce Milne took in a 2-year-old dog in November. She and her husband, David, own a college preparatory boarding school in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

"With two setters and a poodle, it was not essential that we have another dog," she said. "But I was very taken. Charlie was so devoted, trainable and obedient that four weeks ago I got another greyhound."

In Watervliet, New York, a magician named Peter Montoya was so pleased with 3-year-old Sylvan that he worked the dog into his show, ferrying props on stage. Aleithia Bower uses her greyhound to demonstrate for obedience classes at her dog-training school in Houston.

In Lutz, Florida, near Tampa, Becky and Brad Smeltzer had two dogs when they decided to take a greyhound. Now they have six, all of which pile into a king-size waterbed with the couple at night.

"The first just peeked back those lips in a smile and in three seconds that was it," said Becky Smeltzer. "The next had a leg injury and we were sure nobody would take care of her like us. Then came a brother and sister and my husband said they were just too cute to go."

The Smeltzers said they were impressed with the docile nature of an animal they had seen only in a muzzle breaking out of a starting gate for a frenzied 30-second chase after a mechanical lure. They have placed more than 25 dogs in other homes.

The volunteers' efforts have resulted in the placement of more than 1,200 greyhounds since March 1982, though most of the place-

ments have been made in the past 18 months.

The dogs, mainly between 18 months and 3½ years old, were marked for untimely ends because they were too slow, injured or ready to retire, according to Ron Walsh, founder and head of the Florida-based volunteer organization called REGAP, which stands for Retired Greyhounds as Pets.

The successful racers are retired by their fifth year, only the best are kept for breeding.

Although no exact numbers are available, breeders and veterinarians estimate that 8,000 to 10,000 greyhounds die each year by lethal injection or are used for animal racing.

The National Greyhound Association in Abilene, Kansas, says it registers 26,000 racing greyhounds a year.

"There is another choice. They make wonderful pets," said Walsh, a horticultural worker. He and his wife, Jan, keep two greyhounds in a modest one-bedroom duplex.

Dr. Roger Barr, a veterinarian, has taken in three greyhounds and placed 40 from his animal clinic in Coon Rapids, Minnesota.

Through the ages, the smooth-coated, lanky but muscular breed has been popular because of its speed and hunting instinct. The greyhound was the pharaoh's pride in ancient Egypt, the badge of nobility in medieval England. For the past 60 years it has been the delight of pari-mutuel bettors in the United States.

Dog racing is a \$2-billion-a-year industry, the sixth-ranked spectator sport, drawing more fans than hockey. Annual attendance totals 22.2 million at 45 oval tracks in 14 states.

The industry has racing been slow to support the concept of greyhounds as pets. Inevitably, track owners say, they are criticized for difficult decisions based on economics.

"Dogs are put down for lack of a home. But there's two sides to it," said Mary Lynn McNeill of Lake Worth, Florida, a kennel worker who has adopted two greyhounds as pets. "A kennel might have 30 to 40 dogs. From a business standpoint, when a dog doesn't make any money they can't hang onto them."

*Art Buchwald is on vacation.*

## A Legendary Look at U. S. Character

By Sandra Blakeslee

*New York Times Service*

**L**OS ANGELES — In Illinois, driving around the house in low gear is said to cure a family member's illness. In North Carolina, if the first bird seen on New Year's morning is flying high there will be good health during the year. To professional folklorists, such beliefs are a window into the psyche and a revelation of national character.

"Folklore is not a matter of running down little warts," said Alan Dundes, who teaches the subject at the University of California at Berkeley. "It is a serious subject that deals with the essence of life."

Scholars at the University of California, Los Angeles, are compiling an encyclopedia of American superstitions and popular beliefs. Nearly one million entries, written on note cards, are being categorized and cross-referenced.

"Folk beliefs and superstitions are found among people all over the world and apparently have always been a part of man's intellectual and spiritual legacy, if not to say his residual thought and mental baggage," said Wayland Hand, professor emeritus of folklore and Germanic languages at UCLA. "Even with the advance of learning and the rise of education in most cultures, these ancient mental heirlooms persist and even flourish. The encyclopedic project thus documents an important aspect of human thought and activity."

Scholars say legends, myths, jokes, superstitions and popular beliefs provide a socially acceptable way for people to deal with anxiety, risk, danger — frightening things that are not within their control.

Roger Abrahams, a professor of folklore at the University of Pennsylvania, says folklore deals with central truths, such as the distinction between clean and dirty, pure and impure. "People are protecting themselves as a group and as individuals from malevolent forces," he said. "In some societies it is witches. For Americans, it is germs."

Such central truths, folklorists say, are immutable; only the details change. A quarter of the



Dowd Strick/The New York Times

Frances Tally, Wayland Hand: A million tales.

American beliefs collected at UCLA were traced to considerably older European roots.

"I did not expect to find so much of the old stuff turn up in modern collections," Hand said. "It's like finding new wine in old bottles." For example, he said, entering the door with the right foot first, a practice followed by many modern Californians, was popular among Germans in the 1700s. And hundreds of years ago one would walk, instead of drive, around the house to cure a relative's illness, he said.

Contemporary events have also become the nuclei of folklore, Abrahams said. "We have a need to ratify one another's existence by having things to talk about that are of a risky or thrilling sort." Thus, after the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 from Athens, innumerable people claimed to know someone who was supposed to have been on the next flight out of the airport or who had just missed boarding Flight 847. "This is the equivalent of sitting around a campfire and making a circle against the night," Abrahams said.

Changing patterns of ethnicity, religion, occupation, class and migration have produced new genres of folklore in the United States — urban folklore, for example. These are expressed as "urban legends," stories about kidnappings from shopping malls, alligators in the sewers,

Tally said American folklore did not exhibit significant regional

differences. In Pennsylvania, children are told that babies are found under rocks in the forest, while in Arizona the story is that babies are found under desert stones. The basic stories are the same. "I am firmly convinced that people all over the world think alike," Tally said. "And they have been thinking the same things for thousands of years."

In contrast to the almost structureless folk tale, Dundes said, many superstitions follow a formula: If A then B with an optional C. If you break a mirror, then you will have seven years' bad luck, unless you throw the broken pieces into a moving stream. If you spill salt, then you will have seven bad luck, unless you throw some over your left shoulder.

The meaning of these superstitions has often been lost to the conscious mind, Dundes said. "But," he added, "behavior doesn't exist without meaning. People would not practice customs unless they mean something to the psyche."

Stories that idealize strangers, such as tales of the Lone Ranger, reflect an American fixation with the unknown, the frontier. A manifestation of this is the spate of movies on extraterrestrial themes. The U.S. concern with signs and portents of what is to come — including the obsession with polling and survey research — reflects an orientation toward the future. And reinterpretations of such things as Halloween, which in Europe honors the dead but in the United States celebrates childhood, points to a national adoration of youth.

Americans are anxious about the forces of nature and science's ability to control them. So Bigfoot, UFOs, astrology and the like will never die in the United States, scholars say. "It doesn't matter that Bigfoot doesn't exist," Dundes said. "Its role in our culture is to outsmart science. People need to believe in it."

In a sense, Abrahams said, American folklore highlights not the American dream but the "American dread." "We have a need to tell one another how dangerous modern life has gotten," he said. "And we need to seek out things that are threatening to us. We worry most that we won't be where something is happening."

## PEOPLE

## 'Dallas' Dispute Settled'

Deana Reed will receive more than \$1 million in a settlement for the role of Miss Ellie in "Dallas," according to Michael Donaldson, her attorney. Reed will receive her regular salary of \$17,250 a week for the 1985-86 season and \$19,538 a week for the 1986-87 season. A request to halt production of the show was denied.

Reed sued Lorimar Productions for \$7.5 million for breaking her three-year contract after her Barbara Bel Geddes, who originated the role but dropped out of the series after undergoing heart surgery.

A Greek weekly magazine says it will be revealed next season that three characters on "Dynasty," the popular rival of "Dallas," were killed off in the terrorist shootout in last season's final episode. The weekly, Tachydromos (Postman), reported that Lady Ashley, played by Ali McGraw, and Luke, played by William Campbell, perished in the fire-fight and that next season's shows, now filming in California, would have Prince Michael of Moldavia (Michael Prent) ascend to the throne after his father's death in the raid by a group of terrorists during the wedding of Prince Michael and Amanda Carrington (Kathrin Orlberg). Carrington's death was "a little stiff and obviously scared, but performed well for a beginner."

Vernon A. Walters, the new U.S. representative to the United Nations, is seldom at a loss for words — in English, Russian, Dutch and eight other tongues. But he was defeated by Chinese in Beijing, surrounded by U.S. diplomats who speak Mandarin, the retired Army general said: "China gives me an enormous inferiority complex." He recalled an encounter some years ago with a Soviet diplomat in Brazil who complained everyone to speak English. "Although it was quite true at the time, obviously I couldn't accept it. I said to him in Russian, 'Mr. Ambassador, that's a lot of nonsense — the word I used was stronger — and that kind of staggered him. I stepped in for what I thought would be the kill and said to him in Russian, 'Mr. Ambassador you want to try in Portuguese?' He wagged his finger at me and said, 'Walters, you may be good soldier but diplomat you are not.'"

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey has left for the United States to have a cataract operation on his right eye, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. An official statement earlier said that Ozal's condition was diagnosed during a visit to West Germany and that he was to have an intra-ocular lens fitted, which could not be done in Turkey. The operation will reportedly be done in Houston. President Kemal Ermen named Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister, to take over until Ozal, 58, returns to work.

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